THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED,
issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance or $2 25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 35
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 24

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6W.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	10.00	15.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	8.00	9.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	16.00	18.00	25.00	35.00	50.00
One column	30.00	35.00	50.00	80.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.
Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. S. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr H. W. McHenry.
Commissioners—John Horner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. Y. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murph
Jury Commissioners—Jacob Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Locust. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—D. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt.
Chief of Police—M. C. Woodward
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, B. H. Gro s, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Hoffson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tus in, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a m and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. Oertrön.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Admin's rators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to
JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,
THE BEST IN TOWN,
Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-48

AGENTS WANTED. $50 to $200 Per Month
—A NEW, CLEAR AND CONCISE—
Universal History
Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes and Turkish difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. June 29, '77-13w

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

DURANGO RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. For sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.
HELFRENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D.
Oct 6, '76-1y. S & W

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 923 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 21, '74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18, 1875.

SAMUEL KNORR,
ATTORNEY-A-T-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa.

N. C. FUNK. I. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. P. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent s Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. S. LITTLE. ROB'T. H. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-A-T-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

A. C. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in "ENT BUILDING," Bloomsburg, Pa., near Court House.
aug. 10, '77-1f

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., R. Stoliner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market.

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-1f

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,968,000

March 26, '77—y

The Columbian Law Docket.

A complete record for the use of attorneys. Conveniently arranged for the docketing of all cases; containing 500 pages, with double Index. This is the most complete book for lawyers that is published.

PRICE, $3.50.

Published by Brockway & Elwell
Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.
Orders will receive prompt attention.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1877,

the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Mifflin township, Columbia county, bounded by land of Daniel Nungesser, Abram Schweppenheiser and others containing two hundred acres more or less.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the Town of Mifflinville, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by 2d street, east by lot of Joseph Masteller, south by 3d or Main street, west by lot of A. J. Buckalew, whereon are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by —— street south by 3d or Main street, west by lot John of Keller, being 66 feet front and 230 feet deep.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in one lot of ground situate in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by lot of John Keller south by 3d or Main street and west by lot of Theodore Fedder.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in four lots of ground situate in the town of Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 3d or Main street east by —— street, south by 4th street, and west by lot of Michael Knittle, containing one and a-half acres more or less:

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Keller.

ALSO,

On all that certain lot of land situate in Briarcreek township Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Jesse Hicks, east by lands of Daniel Purcel, south by Susquehanna River, and west by land of D. A. Bowman, containing one hundred and six acres and 17 perches; on which is erected a Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Frame Barn and other buildings, all improved.

ALSO,

An Island in the Susquehanna River opposite the above and to be sold in connection therewith containing about 14 acres.

ALSO,

One other piece of land adjoining the above containing 44 acres and 8 perches described in two pieces as follows: one bounded on the east by land of late Stephen Thomas, south by Susquehanna River, west by Wm. L. Freas and north by the Canal, containing 39 acres and 27 perches. The other bounded by land of Mrs. Sponenberger, Daniel Purcell, Public Road, and the Canal containing 4 acres and 81 perches.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. L. Freas.

ALSO,

On the following described lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by an alley, east by Iron street, south by lot of Thomas Vanmatta and west by lot of Jane McBride, being about one hundred feet front on Iron street and sixty-six feet deep on alley, whereon is erected a Frame Dwelling House, a Frame wagon-maker shop and blacksmith shop. Said lot will be sold to suit purchasers, either in the whole or in two parcels. One lot of about 66 feet front on Iron street, containg the wagon maker shop and smith shop, and the balance about 50 feet on same street, containing the dwelling house.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Crossley.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John Gearhart, on the east by land of Joseph Geiger, on the west by Land of ——, on the south by public road, containing fifty-six acres more or less.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Yetter.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Madison township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: Bounded on the north by James Kinlen and Funston, east by Kinney Shultz, south by heirs of J. W. Girton and west by Wm. McNinch et. al., containing eighty acres more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Graham and William Graham.

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north and west by land of Mary L. nopper, on the south and east by public road, containing one-half acre more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William Hopper.

ALSO,

The following tract of land situate in Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Gideon Gigger, east by land of Jacob Girton, south by land of widow Gigger, west by land of Elias Gigger, containing twenty-six acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barnand out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Reist.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale other wise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
aug. 10, 77-ts Sheriff.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Henry D. Knorr, Committee of Levi Miller, a lunatic, has filed an account in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia county, which will be presented to the Court for confirmation on the fourth day of September next and if no exceptions be filed within four days thereafter, the same will be confirmed.

Also the account of C. W. Miller, Trustee to receive and pay out moneys due on mortgages from Anna Miller and Levi A. Hidlay and Jos. Aikman to Levi A. Hidlay which will be presented to the Court at the same time and subject to the same conditions for confirmation as the above account.

Also, the account of E. J. McHenry, Committee of Wellver A. Kline, a lunatic, which will be presented to the Court at the same time, and subject to the same conditions for confirmation as the above accounts.

B. FRANK ZARR, Proth'y.
July 30, 1877—aug. 3-4w

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00. They are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening and outseen anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chrome of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos Engravings and Art Works. A FORTUNE.
June 8, '77 June September and October 1 w & C.

Lands for Sale.
960,000 ACRES
IN
SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.
First class stock farms, excellent Agricultural lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long Credit!
Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address A. L. DEANE,
Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. cor, Fifth and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. jw & co aug. 10, '77 4w

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person everywhere to take subscriptions to the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $ 50 in a day. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug. 10, '77-1y

$777 is not easily earned in these times but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and $5 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. Feb. 16 '77 1yr.

Select Story.

PURSUED BY WOLVES.

A RACE FOR LIFE IN A RUSSIAN FOREST.

"And so, mine host, you wish to frighten me with the old fabled cry of 'Wolf;' no, no! it won't do. You don't suppose a few cowardly rascals like your wolves are going to frighten two such old hunters as myself and Paulo, here? What say you, Paulo?" and the speaker, a tall fair-haired young Englishman, turned to his companion, who stood in the rear and exhibited the respectful familiarity of a confidential servant; a man who had passed the prime of life, but was yet hale and strong; a thorough picture of the true Muscovite.

"I will drive wherever the master orders," was the quiet reply.

"Good! I knew that, Paulo. And our host thinks to keep us here when a glorious welcome is waiting us at Grovonoff palace, only three leagues away, by the fanciful story that the wolves are about. For my own part I should like a spot shot at them. But I forgot, there's Isabelle, and she might not care to venture."

"Don't mind me, Harry," replied a soft voice at his elbow, proceeding from a graceful young lady who had at that moment entered the apartment, holding in her arms an infant. "I am as anxious to reach the palace to-night as you can be. Is not dear Alexis waiting for me? You forget I have not seen him these three months; and baby here wants to be presented to his father."

"Not a doubt," was the laughing reply. "Well, we had better see about starting. Paulo, get the sledge round."

"Will your excellency order the bells to be taken off; they attract the wolves," interposed the host.

"Not I, indeed. The horses would not get along without them. It encourages them; besides, I like the music of the bells on the frozen air; and if the wolves are to come, they come, bells or not."

The innkeeper bowed and withdrew. Now while the party are settling themselves comfortably in the sledge, let us briefly explain who they are, that they find themselves at a Russian outpost late on a harsh winter's night. Harry Fordyce, who has been on a hunting tour with his trusty servant, Paulo, a thorough hunter and trapper, has appointed to meet his sister on her way from England, where she has been spending the summer, and escort her to her husband, a Russian noble, who, as governor of a district, is located on an outlying post far removed from civilization. The journey has been accomplished, up to the time of our meeting them without accident; but, putting up to rest their horses at a wayside inn, three leagues from their destination, the landlord endeavors to persuade them from proceeding by informing them that the pine forest which lies midway between the little village and the palace is infested with a pack of wolves—but the answer to this has already been given.

"Now then. Paulo, shake the reins and we'll be off. You are all right, Isabelle," turning to the lady, "perfectly safe and warm, and the little one?" queries our hero.

"Quite, thank you."

And waving his hand to the innkeeper, Paulo shakes the reins, and the sledge with its three horses dashes over the hard snow with a speed and ease hardly equaled by any other conveyance in the world, and at this pace the pine wood is neared. But Paulo is an old hand, and almost imperceptibly slackens the speed of his horses, allowing them to take breath, as he knows that they may require all their strength before the forest is passed. With one hand holding the reins, he looks calmly to the priming of a pair of revolvers and then, quietly leaning over to his master, whispers in his ears.

"All right," is the sole response, but the young Englishman as quietly looks to the adjustment of a breech-loading rifle which has hitherto been concealed by a fur rug, and brings his cartridge belt nearer to his hand.

The forest is entered by this time, and the deep shade thrown by the gigantic pines creates a darkness almost as intense as that of night to the party who have just come out of the glare of the snow; the one relief to the solema shade is the long road stretching out in its whiteness, and in its winding and turning looking almost like a living serpent. No sooner are the party well within the shade of inhospitable and grim-looking trees, than Paulo begins to peer about him, now forward, now to the right and now to the left, and on the snow covered ground, but evidently he sees nothing to alarm him, when suddenly he exclaims "Hah!" and gives the reins that he has been holding in his hand a shake that seems to send a thrill through the horses, who have also seen or heard something that they do not like, for they throw back their ears, and the thirk spume flakes fly from their mouths as they chafe at the bits.

Isabella, who has been dozing, suddenly opens her eyes at the jerk which has been given to the sledge, and in accents of terror exclaims: "What are those eyes amongst the trees on the hill?"

No need to ask a second time, as the hoarse howlings, which had been but mutterings mingling with the sighing of the wind through the leafless branches, now swell into a loud chorus, and a pack of wolves dash from the trees after the sledge and its inmates, and then ensued a race for life indeed. The horses were as sensible of the danger as their human freight, and plunged along with all the speed of thoroughbred animals. Attracted by the cry of the child and the alarming shriek of its mother the fierce pursuers came up on that side of the sledge nearest to them, and seemed determined to leap into it. They were close alongside, their hot breath could almost be felt, while the glare of their fierce-looking eyes was terrifying. At this moment Paulo pulled out his revolver and fired, and the one nearest the side rolled over and bit the dust in his death agonies, but the others, nothing daunted, leaped over the body of their dying comrade and kept up the chase. Harry leveled his rifle and another beast rolled over. Just then one who appeared to be the leader sprang at the nearest horse and hung on his side, while the affrighted animal plunged and struggled to such a degree as to threaten the overthrow of the sledge To reload and fire was for the experienced hunter but the work of a moment, and the horse was freed from his assailant.

Paulo had not been idle. His revolvers had told more than once upon the hungry pack, but they were pressing closer and closer, and it seemed as though they must be eventually sacrificed to the rapacity of the wolves, when a turn in the road showed them that the forest was nearly ended, and that the remaining portion of the journey ran through an open country, where the wolves would doubtless hesitate to follow; indeed, the pace had been such that they were already falling off, and a shot or two more from the rifle and revolver seemed to check their on rush. But it was as if they were only concentrating their energies for a fresh charge, for just as the forest was cleared, they surrounded the sledge on all sides, and Paulo had just time to fire at the first on one side, when, turning quickly, he lodged the contents of another barrel in the brain of one that had already mounted the sledge.

But this was the final charge. Once in the open fields the cowardly beasts turned tail and slunk back to their native wilds, while our travelers reached Grovonoff palace in safety, but did not easily forget, amid the festivities that awaited them, the terrible race for life they had run on that harsh winter's night.

A Romance of Fort George Island.

Fort George Island—a winter resort at the mouth of the St. John's River, Florida, which is coming into fashion—is the subject of an enthusiastic writer in Scribner for September, who relates the following story:

The young owner of the Island, cultivating hundreds of acres and raising enormous crops of cotton and sugar, used to build schooners in a ship-yard of his own, and imported slaves directly from the African coast, selling to his neighbors such as he did not want. He was unmarried. Perhaps no one of the daughters of the neighboring planters could be persuaded to share the lonely life which could hardly have appeared attractive in any woman's eyes; perhaps he preferred a life of freedom and independence. However that may have been, he was in the habit of going occasionally to Africa himself, and of buying his slaves from the native chiefs, who disposed in this way of their prisoners of war.

During one of these visits, while engaged in bargaining, he was struck with the grace and beauty of the chief's young daughter, a child of ten years old. He proposed to buy her, but she was a favorite child and her father could not part with her. Persuasions were for a time unavailing, but at length the savage father, unable to resist the glitter of the white man's gold, agreed to part with his child upon condition that she would be treated with consideration and brought up as becomes a king's daughter. The planter promised, and, strange to say, he kept his word. She was kindly cared for and well educated, and in course of time became the planter's lawful wife. She had according to tradition, with the exception of a dark skin, none of the usual negro characteristics. Her handsome features were regular, her hair smooth, her presence dignified and commanding. Her husband seems never to have regretted his unusual course, and her influence over her captive countrymen was unbounded. In addition to her position and superior intelligence was the consideration of her native rank, which to them at least was a source of unquestioned right.

The establishment was kept up in almost princely style. The sons were sent to England to be educated; for the daughters French and English governesses were procured, and established in separate houses near the mansion; white artisans of various kinds were constantly employed, making quite a large community aside from the hundreds of slaves upon the island. And over all this, in her husband's long and frequent absences, reigned our dusky princess, as absolute in her insular domain as her savage father in his native wilds. She had a strong and powerful mind, and womanly kindness and sympathy as well. One old negro, who died some time since, so old that no one could remember him as other than old, used to tell how he was brought over when young to this island, where he had lived ever since, and how he and others, sick and exhausted, were ministered to by the "missis'" own hands, and how they all loved her and always prayed, "Lord bless Ma'am Hannah!" Every morning as she stood upon this very spot the field hands passed in review before her, each gang with its driver, going to their daily work. She inspected them all, picking out such as were unfit for labor and sending them to the hospital or to lighter tasks; and every night in the same spot she heard a report of the day, examined into all complaints, and with strict justice adjudged each offender's punishment; and without her order not a lash could be given.

Gambling as a Trade.

Chamberlain, the great gambler, has failed, and failed badly. His debts are astounding—ten thousand dollars for meat, ten thousand for liquor, six thousand for clothes. The fact is that Chamberlain's business, as the colored people sing, is "Sometimes up, and sometimes down." One night his bank is loaded down with gold. The next night he could not buy a box of cigars. Yet the glitter, glare and glow of the institution, the fine furniture, the clink of the gold, and the sumptuous tables, free as a hydrant, do their work on the unwary as really as if gambling was a paying business. There are men in New York, however, who follow gambling as a trade—who have done so for years—and who have made money by it. Not one in ten thousand could imitate them. These men live in fine style in fashionable New York. Their houses are elegantly furnished, and their tables are sumptuously supplied. Their business is unknown, and they pass as brokers. Their families move in good society, and occupy high-priced pews in fashionable churches. These men act on a rigid rule, from which they never depart. They do not drink, they smoke sparingly, keep their heads clear, and have command over their nerves. They play every night. They play while they win, if it is till daylight. They limit their losses. They can lose fifty dollars, or three hundred dollars, and not feel it. Blow high or blow low, they never go beyond this. They believe in luck, and when luck is against them they retire. Out of the thousands of gamblers, not ten have made money over the "green cloth."

A Turkish Romance.

THE PACHA WHO NEVER SAW A PAIR OF GLOVES—HOW A POOR AUSTRIAN BECAME CHIEF OF THE OTTOMAN ARMY.

The great facts of the Eastern war do not enter into our humble province; but we may glean a few anecdotes on the heroes of this Iliad. Here is one related by Mr. Edmund Texier, which cannot fail to interest our readers.

About fifteen or twenty years ago, a young man presented himself at Widdin, and asked for Hussein Pacha, the commandant of that place. This young man was as handsome as a woman, and as imposing as a demigod. His complexion was white and clear, his eyes soft and penetrating, and his form slender and vigorous. The Turks, who are superstitious about countenances, received him with cordiality, and pointed out to him the Pacha's dwelling.

Hussein had encamped before Widdin, in a superb tent. The young unknown presented himself for an audience just as Hussein awoke in a very bad humor.

"What do you want?" asked he, roughly, of the importunate solicitor.

"To enter the service of your excellency."

"I have too many servants already. Go!"

In Turkey men of the most humble condition may offer presents to a great nobleman, without infringing on customs. The young man drew from his pocket a small package, carefully enveloped, which he handed to the Pacha, entreating him to accept it.

"What are these?" said the pacha, when he had opened the package.

"Gloves, your excellency."

"And what are they?"

"When you march in the sun, its rays will not burn your hands, (those of Hussein were very white), and when you hold the bridle of your horse your fingers will not be wounded by the hardness of the leather."

"And how are these gloves put on?"

The young man put a glove on the pacha's hand.

"Now the other,"

The young man complied. Hussein then clapped his hands three times, and held them over his head, while the officers of his suite entered and looked wonderingly at the gloves.

Thanks to these, which were a long time the admiration of the pacha and his staff, the unknown was admitted to the service of Hussein, and became his confidential aid-de-camp.

Now this unknown youth was Michael Hattas, originally from Croatia, formerly sub-inspector of bridges and causeways in Austria—at present Omer Pacha, general-in-chief of the Ottoman army. How came this young man without a country, this fugitive without resources, this German turned Turk to risk his future destiny on a pair of gloves? This history is not less curious than that of his audience with Hussein Pacha.

The fourth son of Peter Hattas, a poor and noble Austrian lieutenant, Michael was in his childhood so delicate that he lived only by a prodigy of maternal love. At eighteen he was appointed superintendent of the bridges and causeways of Carlstadt. At twenty he was nominated sub-inspector at Zaro, in Dalmatia. Compromised in a political affair, he exiled himself and gained the Turkish frontier with a few sequins in his pocket.

The first Ottoman village which he traversed being Omer Unas, he took the name of Omer with the turban, and advanced at random into the province of Bosnia. Some wagoners met him, attacked him, robbed him, took away even his clothes, and left him almost naked on the public road. A peasant furnished him with a garment and a little money. He arrived thus at Boujalaka, where he entered the shop of a merchant as a clerk.

Here a consolation awaited him, which had nearly turned him from the arduous paths which led to glory. The merchant had a charming daughter. Omer perceived it by the beatings of his heart. The young girl, on her part, could not see without emotion this exile pursued by fate, this brave and skilled engineer reduced to the condition of a clerk, this white and delicate but energetic and valiant and, which trembled at holding a pen instead of a sword. The two young people understood each other without speaking, and the father comprehended them in his turn, without needing their confidence.

One fine morning he sent to Omer two caskets. The one contained a wedded ring his and the inventory of business, the other a purse full of gold and a Damascene saber. Omer divined the choice which was offered to him—the fortune of the merchant and the hand of his daughter, or departure and a military life, with the expenses of the journey to the nearest camp.

Omer kept the book and the ring, and restored to the merchant the saber and purse. The next day the two young people were affianced amid a joyous family festival. But on the day after, the young girl, overcome with happiness, fell ill, to rise no more. The father and lover watched over her eight days and nights, and tearfully received her last sigh. Then the merchant, taking the saber and the purse, offered them again to the young man, saying to him:

"God has willed it! It was decreed! May glory be more faithful to you than happiness!"

This time Omer accepted the arm, and kissing the icy hand of his dead betrothed, took his way toward Widdin, where he became the aid-de-camp of Hussein, as we have seen.

After the death of the pacha of Widdin, Omer repaired to Constantinople, where he rose rapidly from rank to rank, and was appointed in 1852 and 1854, by his merit and success, to the supreme command of the Ottoman forces against Russia.

See what a pair of gloves may produce—in good hands.

Mr. George William Curtis, writing of official precedence in his "Easy Chair," says: "A Senator gave a dinner, and when the moment arrived, he turned to the senior Senator of the United States, who was present, and asked him to hand out the lady of the house. "But I see the Secretary of State," replied the senior. "No guest in my house takes precedence of the senior member of the body that makes Secretaries of State," was the lofty reply."

A Terrible Secret.

AN ENGLISH GREENROOM STORY—THE SKULL OF A MURDERED WOMAN.

There is a story told in English greenrooms for the truth of which (writes Celia Logan in the New York *Dispatch*) I cannot vouch. It is to the effect that a certain carpenter, a long, long time ago, murdered his wife by driving a nail into her skull. He fled, and the better to conceal his identity became an actor. He rose to eminence, and the whirling of time and wheel of chance brought him to the very village in which he years before had killed his wife, whose murder, however—so the story run—had not been suspected, her long, black hair concealing the cruel wound from which the blood had flowed.

The part was Hamlet. Whatever memories the place evoked, he had sufficient mastery over his feelings to keep them hidden. The first scene of the fifth act came on. The theatre stood on what had formerly been a burial ground, and the property man had not to go far for skulls, but just dug a little and brought up a dozen or more, and at night tossed them into the trap for the gravedigger to shovel on the stage. He handed a skull to the Hamlet, saying:

"Here's a skull now hath lain you in the earth for three-and-twenty-years."

Hamlet—Whose was it?

Gravedigger—This same skull, sir, was Yorrick's skull, the king's jester.

Hamlet took the skull, saying:

"This"—

He turned pale and staggered, for the skull had left on it one long lock of black hair. Handed to him upside down, the lock fell

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Sept. 7, 1877.

THE FISH SUPPLY.

We have frequently called the attention of the public to the fact that fish are being taken from the Susquehanna in many ways that are forbidden by law. The statute of the State on that subject has been published in these columns, and we have done all in our power to prevent the wholesale destruction of the species with which the stream was stocked several years ago. It is a fact that there are many fine black bass in the river, it is also a fact that the stream is being fished to death, and unless something is done, it will be but a short time before the Susquehanna will be as barren of these fish as it is of shad. There is reason in all things, and it would be but fair that everybody should have a chance at the fish that were placed in the water at the public expense. As it is, a few are enjoying the benefit. Fish are being taken out in large quantities with nets and seines and other devices contrary to the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Our citizens appear to be doing nothing to prevent it, at least we have never yet heard of any one being bound over for violation of the law on information of a citizen. The law does not seem to forbid the setting of outlines. We are informed that farther down the river there is a man who drags the stream with hundreds of hooks and takes out large numbers of black bass. This is as destructive to the supply as seines can be, and everything in the shape of an outline, in fact every method of fishing except with single pole, hook and line, should be strictly prohibited by law. We hope the Legislature will attend to this at its next session.

TRUE.

The following from the *Pittsburg Gazette*, contains so much sense, that we reproduce it:

WHO ARE THE DEMAGOGUES?

We clip from the Philadelphia *Press*, one of the strongest Administration organs in the State, the following:

"Strange that Democrats, who at first clamored for just such a policy as the President has adopted, should now hail it merely as a possible means of causing such dissension in the Republican ranks. But then perhaps their protestations were but the empty pleas of demagogues."

This from a newspaper which during the last Presidential campaign was one of the loudest in its denunciation of what it now calls the policy "for which the Democrats have always been clamoring." In that political struggle the Democratic Southern policy was made the great issue, to the exclusion of almost every other party question, and the *Press* was among the most extreme Republicans. Were its "original protestations but the empty pleas of a demagogue," or is it now fawning for favors?

We believe that the great mass of Republicans who are unwilling to follow those who have discarded principle for policy in the vain hope of strengthening the party, were sincere in their course during the last campaign, and that they will not be deceived in a name. If they had favored the principles advocated by Mr. Tilden's party they would have supported Mr. Tilden, and we shall be disappointed if our Republican State convention approves the dangerous departure of the Administration from the time-honored principles of the party which placed it in power.

There is talk of what is called a "greenback" party. Cui bono? What good can such a party accomplish? If it could elect the Auditor General, State Treasurer and Judge of the Supreme Court, what would it all come to? None of the officers to be chosen at the approaching election can have any thing to do with legislation on the financial question, and so far as the moral effect of a "greenback" victory, (if such a thing were possible) is concerned, it would be lost upon a congress elected upon national platforms which did not endorse the notions of the "greenback" men. The idea of those who advocate the issue of more legal tenders is that the more "greenbacks" the government prints the more money will be brought into circulation. We will not argue the point as to the soundness or unsoundness of this theory, for it is not necessary to our purpose that we should. We will simply state a fact which will satisfy any reasonable mind that the printing of paper money by the government is not the best and surest way of bringing about an abundance of the circulating medium. At present millions of dollars in gold, both in bullion and in coin, are exported and sent abroad in payment of the foreign liabilities of our importers. Why? *Because our commerce has been destroyed.* Restore our commerce and the products of our furnaces, our factories, our rolling-mills, our machine-shops, will be exported instead of the gold which will then remain here and increase the volume of our circulating medium. Pull down the Chinese wall of the prohibitory tariff which shuts us out from the trade of the world, and our cotton goods, our cutlery, our pig iron, our steel rails, our shovels, our nails, our machines of every description will become our currency the world over.—*Patriot.*

England, a pioneer in the abolition of human slavery, has concluded a convention with Egypt for the abolition of the slave trade in the latter country, which is likely to put an end to the whole business. The influence of English and American officers in the service of the Khedive is manifested in the stringent provisions of the convention, for the Khedive engages himself to abolish all private traffic in slaves in Egypt within seven years, and similar traffic in the Soudan provinces within twelve years. Central Asia and Central Africa cannot long withstand the efforts made on all sides to bring them under the domination of the laws and customs of civilized countries. The utmost activity is manifested by Christian populations now surrounding those two great divisions of the world, and step by step they advance into the wild interior, narrowing the enclosing circle of intellectual and moral light.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A telegram from Harrisburg informs us that the Republican State Convention met in that city on Wednesday pursuant to call. Judge J. P. Sterrett of Pittsburg was nominated for Supreme Judge; W. B. Hart, of Harrisburg was nominated for State Treasurer, and Passmore, of Schuylkill county for Auditor General.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has called for volunteers, and the Widow Oliver swears she will enlist in the same regiment that Simon Cameron joins.

Extract from Judge Elwell's Charge to the Grand Jury, Delivered Sept. 3, 1877.

Since this Court last convened, the quiet and peace of this Commonwealth and of the whole country have been disturbed ostensibly in the interest of labor, but in fact by trampling upon the rights of labor. In all portions of this Commonwealth the consequences of this disturbance have been severely felt. All industrial interests have been more or less effected by it. And even now the presence of the military of the State and of the Army of the United States is necessary in some localities for the preservation of the public peace. Happily the County of Columbia, although a large mining district is within its borders, has not suffered from the evil consequent upon this state of affairs except by the general stagnation of business produced thereby.

It is not my purpose at this time to discuss any question in regard to the hardness of the times, nor the causes nor to suggest remedies. We know that the business of the country has been disturbed—that it is difficult for men who are willing to work at all times to find employment at such compensation as they may desire.

In regard to the rights of labor I had the honor upon a former occasion and in this capacity to express my opinion which was then accepted both by employees and laborers as a rule of action. I then held as I now hold that it is unlawful for any person or association of persons by violence, threats, or other coercive means, to prevent any miners or other laborers from working when they please, for whom they please, and at such wages as they please. And it is alike unlawful by such violence or threats to deter or prevent any person from employing whomsoever he may choose to employ, and at such wages as may be agreed upon between the employer and the person employed.

An act of Assembly was passed in 1872, relieving from prosecution for conspiracy persons belonging to societies and refusing to work, contrary to the rules and by-laws of such societies; but it is therein expressly provided, that persons who shall in any way hinder others who desire to labor for their employers from such labor, shall be liable to criminal prosecutions for a misdemeanor.

Both the common law and the statute of Pennsylvania are designed to protect persons who are desirous of laboring from interference by those who determine that they will not labor; and the common law offense of conspiracy still exists in this State when persons, by any of the means mentioned, combine to prevent persons from laboring who desire to labor. We may feel, and do, deep sympathy for those who are unable to find work, or who, finding work, cannot obtain remunerative prices; but we cannot, and ought not, to sympathize with those who, for the purpose of carrying out their ends, seek to interfere with the rights of others. When that interference is carried to the extent of the destruction of property, of the means of producing, then it becomes highly criminal and subjects the parties guilty to the severest retribution of the law."

Mr. Cornell Standing on Solid Ground.

The Hon. A. B. Cornell, Naval Officer of this port, refuses to pay any attention to the recent executive order commanding the holders of office under the National Administration to take no active part in politics. He has not offered to resign his place in the Custom House establishment, and only a few days since the call for our Republican State Convention made its appearance bearing his well-known signature.

It has long been known that Mr. Cornell would take this course, and it has been supposed that the Fraudulent President would deem it more prudent to ignore such an act of rebellion, and to let the Naval Officer quietly have his own way. But now that Senator Conkling has come home making no secret of his own hostility to this executive order, it is expected that Mr. Hayes will do something decisive. "It is universally admitted," says a writer in the *Times*, "that Mr. Cornell, in acting with the Republican Executive Committee, has intentionally defied the President; and from the determination expressed by the President immediately following the issuance of the civil service reform circular, no doubt is entertained that Mr. Cornell will be requested to resign his Custom House position, and refusing to do so will soon be removed."

It happens however, that Mr. Cornell cannot be removed by Mr. Hayes. He may be suspended from office, and another person may be appointed to perfom his functions for the time being; but as soon as Congress meets, the Fraudulent President will have to submit the question to the Senate, and if that body does not consent to the removal, Mr. Cornell will thereby become reinstated. Such is the effect of the Tenure of Office act, which was passed during the Republican quarrel with Andrew Johnson, and has not been repealed. This act makes it possible for the Senate to keep a man in office against the will of the Executive. In the present instance, however, it will also enable the Senate to express a deliberate and probably a final opinion upon the so-called civil service rule which Mr. Hayes has promulgated.

What that opinion may be ought not to be doubtful. There is no clause of the Constitution and no law of Congress which justifies or allows this rule. No President, not even one who has been elected, has any power to issue such a decree. It is the duty of every American citizen to take part in political affairs, and every one has a right so to do which cannot be taken away from him. This right Mr. Cornell is asserting. Thanks are due to him for the manly position he has taken, and we see no reason to doubt that he will be triumphantly sustained.

Are Black Bass Wormy?

These fish, according to the following item, taken from the Elmira (N. Y.) *Gazette*, are not very desirable food at this season of the year. We republish the item for the benefit of anglers in this section, and will let them decide for themselves whether or not there is any truth in it. If true, the bass should be left alone until the worms disappear, if anybody knows when that is. Here is the item referred to:

"Yesterday Mr. Silas McLaughlin and Mr. Josiah Richmond fished for bass in the river near the Mountain House. They caught a fine lot. On dressing them they found inside a quantity of small white worms, 'alive and kicking.' They concluded not to use the fish caught, not liking the looks of the worms contained in the bass. One of the fish brought to this office had half a dozen or more of the worms, one of which was over half an inch long. The question now arises, are bass thus affected good eating? It is said for a month, at this season, such worms are common to the fish, and after a time disappear. The presence of them in bass have been known to fishermen for some time; although some say they are not injurious to the fish, although we should say they were to the eater. As for ourself we prefer no bass on our plate just now."

It is suggested that somebody sends Howard a photograph of an Indian, so that he may know what an Indian looks like.

Trunkey, Schell and Noyes.

TRIBUTES OF WORTH TO THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

The Lumber Regions Alive for Noyes.

The nomination of Colonel Noyes is received with intense satisfaction in these parts, and there is no doubt that he will poll a splendid vote, not only in Clinton, but throughout the entire lumber regions.—*Lock Haven Democrat.*

Judge Trunkey at Home.

We believe that he will be elected. It is certain that his vote in this and adjoining counties will not be circumscribed by party lines but will be far in excess of mere party strength. The same reasons that induced several hundred republicans in this county to vote for him last fall will induce them to support him for the higher posit on to which he is called. The same qualities which drew the people to his support in Venango and Mercer counties are the qualities as much needed in the supreme court as in the court of a county or district. The spirit which twice ignored party for the good of the community still exists, and it will make itself manifest in November. Judge Sterrett, who will undoubtedly be the nominee of the Republican party may run ahead of his ticket in his own locality, on account of combinations not necessary to state, but the vote of Judge Trunkey in a few counties we could name will far exceed any falling off at the home of Judge Sterrett or in any other quarter.—*Venango Spectator.*

Success Certain.

With such candidates the democratic party cannot fail to win a victory which will strike terror to the hearts of those who contributed to the perpetration of the first, and we hope the last great fraud in national politics.—*York Gazette.*

Received with General Favor.

The nominations are received with general favor throughout the entire state, and are said to be the best that under the condition of affairs could possibly have been made.—*Somerset Democrat.*

A People's Ticket.

It is strictly a people's ticket and they will see to it that their ticket is triumphantly elected in November. No personal, local or factious interests were invoked to secure their nomination. They are all good men and true, have been tried and found not wanting and if elected will honor their respective offices, their constituents and themselves. The people believe them capable and honest and that is why they wanted them as standard bearers in this campaign.—*Emporium Independent.*

Where Its Strength Lies.

Its strength lies in the conceded ability, honesty and popularity of the candidates, and the republicans may well tremble at the odds they will thus have to encounter.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

Seldom So Fortunate.

It could not be otherwise than that the nominations made by the Harrisburg convention would receive the hearty approval of the democratic press throughout the State. It is seldom indeed that a state convention is so fortunate in the selection of a ticket. This was owing mainly to the fact that the drift of democratic sentiment in the State had pretty clearly designated two at least of the nominations as proper to be made, in advance of the meeting of the convention.—*Cambria Freeman.*

What the Ticket Should Receive.

The ticket is one that should receive the hearty support not only of every democrat in Pennsylvania, but of every elector in the State who desires the overthrow of a party that is controlled by selfish malignants—by men who have not hesitated to commit high crimes to carry elections, and have so unblushingly and recklessly conducted the national and state governments, for their own pecuniary aggrandizement, as to cause the business prostration that prevails throughout the land.—*Washington Review and Examiner.*

Probably no doubt exists in the mind of the general public that the average tramp is a thief as well as a nuisance, but the authorities of Massachusetts have taken the trouble to ascertain the facts as they really exist. A number of detectives have been sent out to travel with that numerous class of human beings who perambulate and peculate to such an extent as to become a matter of State concern in almost every part of the country. The detectives who are among the tramps do as the tramps do, making no efforts to obstruct them in the commission of their petty crimes, nor to arrest them for anything done. The object is to obtain a knowledge of tramp character as it is when unrestrained, and if possible to report some way in which the State can successfully deal with the tramp problem, a problem which seems now very far from solution. It has been discovered—if it may be called a discovery—that the great body of tramps are professional thieves, generally operating in gangs under the direction of a chief, having their duties regularly assigned them, who are to beg, who are to steal what is to be stolen and from whom. What this will lead to remains to be seen, but if it is followed up and crime receives its just punishment, the prison of Massachusetts will have to be enlarged.—*Ex.*

Spiritualism.

The disposition of persons of a peculiar cast of mind to cling to delusions which have been presented to them in connection with marvelous things which they cannot understand, is one of the curious things in human nature. It is stated that Queen Victoria and some of the prominent nobility of England are devout believers in Spiritualism, and in this country exposure of the deceptions practised by charlatans fail to undeceive the credulous devotees of this strange faith.

Those who desire to understand the philosophy of this delusion will do well to read a recent book on the subject by Dr. Carpenter, author of "Carpenter's Physiology," one of the most profound books of any age. His mind is of that order that it will not accept anything as fact which is not proved by the "experimentum crucis," and he has most thoroughly investigated those characteristics of the human mind which lead men to delude themselves as well as others. He has patiently observed all the wonders performed by mediums and others, and shows that they are accounted for on purely scientific principles.

Many men love delusions more than they do their bread and butter. Thousands in this city are every day cheated to their cost, when the smallest reflection would satisfy a person of sound mind that what they accept as truth cannot be true. Some are smart enough at detecting the delusions of others, and yet cling with tenacity to their own, which are more absurd.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

Though the Republicans make a great Noyes over the fact that one third of the Democratic ticket is nothing but a Schell, they will find in the end that their blows will glance harmlessly off its solid old Trunkey.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Regular or Militiaman.

The late strikes and mobs have directed the attention of the public to the necessity of a stronger armed force to sustain the civil authorities. The discussion of the question brings into view the relative advantages of a regular and militiaman for state defense. Which is the proper defense for a state with a republican form of government is hardly an open question. This was fixed by the Federal constitution, when it declared "a well regulated militia necessary to the security of a free state." The defense of our institutions, from domestic or foreign foes, rests on a well regulated militia as much as our form of government rests on the ballot. The ballot is the corner-stone as is the militia the right arm of our republican system. The people should not surrender to the mercenary a duty that the constitution of the country devolves upon themselves. Whether this view of the question in the abstract be conceded or not, our legislature will be called upon at the next session to revise and improve our militia system. It should be made more efficient, which can be readily done under a better organization, and the number of the state troops should be increased. The efficiency of troops, regulars or militia, rests in a great measure upon their organization. If that be deficient it is seen at once. Our militia system is a notoriously cheap one—too cheap one—too cheap to be good. The officers and men "work for nothing and find themselves." They find their own uniforms, pay for their rations, and give their time. Is it any wonder then that our militia is inefficient, the companies skeletons, and the discipline lax? The most efficient militia are found in new Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. In these states the uniforms are found, officers and men are paid for every day they drill under the law, they are rationed, and provision is made for the wounded, and the families of those killed in the state's service. The plain English of the matter is, that in the states mentioned, a certain number of the citizens are paid, clothed and fed a given number of days each year, while they qualify themselves to defend the state in time of danger. In Pennsylvania we stand as much in need of the same kind of service, and try to get it, but the state makes the monstrous mistake of asking her citizens to qualify themselves at their own expense. Now, when we consider that the greater part of our volunteer militiamen are poor men, the system becomes "a burden too grievous to be borne." We pay our lawmakers, and all the machinery of civil administration down to the tipstave, and why shouldn't the protecting power of last resort be paid for fitting themselves to discharge their important and dangerous duties? The state should increase its active militia to about 12,000 men, with a compact and simple organization. At present, the general and staff organization is sufficient for an army of one hundred thousand men, which is found too fancy and capacious for six or eight thousand. Two divisions of five or six thousand men each, (four brigades) well officered, and the men paid and equipped by the state would give us a force to be proud of. It can be had without any great expense. Stop a few leaks elsewhere, and its cost will not be thought of.—*Doylestown Democrat.*

Brigham Young's Last Hours.

EFFECT OF THE DEATH ON THE PRIESTHOOD AND GENTILE POPULATION OF UTAH.

The death of Brigham Young has produced less than the expected sensation among the Mormon population of Utah. The chief excitement is confined to the few members of the higher priesthood who are in the line of the successorship and their friends. The gentile population of Salt Lake city receive the news of the prophet's demise with decorum.

For nearly a week Brigham Young had been, considering his great age, seriously ill. His trouble, like that of Senator Morton, was brought on by indigestion, consequent upon a meal eaten imprudently on a day of extreme heat. Until Monday no serious apprehension was entertained by his family and friends. On Monday evening rumors were circulated in the higher Mormon residences that his condition was precarious. So implicitly, so secretly was the silence maintained that positive news of his state did not reach the street or the east until Wednesday, when it became apparent that he could not possibly survive. His danger was telegraphed on Saturday and Sunday, to the bishops of the Mormon church in all parts of the territory. Since then the most trusted members of the priesthood have been arriving in Salt Lake and endeavoring to make their way into the Lion house. There Brigham Young, ever since his death was regarded as certain by his physician, has been environed, not only by his immediate family, wives and daughters, but by those chief counsellors and diplomats of the church who severally had and have the greatest interest in the succession to the dead prophet's place.

Wednesday night especially strange scenes appeared in and outside of the Lion house. The man who guided the Mormons into Utah and accomplished a territorial seclusion here of the bodies, minds and souls of a hundred thousand dupes; a man who had encouraged the quackery of laying on of hands to cure human sickness, and who had from his pulpit denounced the skill of eminent physicians, lay so pestered by disease that, while he was unconscious his friends were compelled to summon the skill of Gentile physicians. It was too late. A month ago, when Brigham Young suffered from an urinary affection, his physician, a nephew, was compelled to borrow the requisite instruments, and they were efficacious. On this deadly occasion the same doctor applied to the most trusted physician in Salt Lake for his judgment. At this time Brigham Young was unconscious. The physician applied to give his advice which was not adopted.

The Mormon policy of laying on of hands was adhered to until Brigham Young breathed his last.

Smitten as it is by this incident the destruction of Mormonism will not readily be perceived by those strangers who pass through Salt Lake City and think they know something of this peculiar people. The Mormon church is now left actually without a head.

There is no longer any room for doubt that the Russians are being very hard pressed by the circumventing Turks all around them. For "invaders" they seem to be in a particularly tight place in Bulgaria and the Balkans. Still, that sort of misfortune is common to all wars. It happened in our own many and many a time, on both sides, but the end was in favor of the heaviest battallions all the same. Four times the armies of the Union were well advanced in their march "on to Richmond"—four times they were sent back—but they arrived there, nevertheless.—*Ledger.*

Snow was falling on the summit and rain at the base of Mount Washington yesterday morniug. The thermometers in the hotels at the base indicated a temperature of 30 degrees. It was the first snow storm at the summit since the 22d of June.

Ex-President Thiers.

DEATH OF THE FRENCH STATESMAN AND SCHOLAR.

A London dispatch dated 5 o'clock yesterday says: Reuter's telegram company has just received the following dispatch from Paris; "All the journals announce that ex-President Thiers died quite suddenly at six o'clock yesterday evening, at St. Germain."

The unexpected announcement takes from France a scholar and statesman who has had no rival since Guizot's death, and one whose long connection with public affairs crowned, by the Presidency, has made him known over the world. Louis Adolphe Thiers was born in Marseilles in April, 1797. He was educated there and at Aix, where he practiced law from 1818 to 1821, preliminary to removing to Paris. At the capital he was a literary and political writer for different journals, and acquainted with Talleyrand. His great but imperfect work, the History of the French Revolution, was published in 1827, and two years later he contributed effectively to the revolution. He was chosen to the chamber of deputies, and really controlled the treasury department though nominally occupying a subordinate post. He was minister of the interior under Marshal Soult in 1832, and resigning after procuring the arrest of the Duchess de Berry, soon became minister of commerce and agriculture. Two years later he resumed the portfolio of the interior and vigorously suppressed riots; became a member of the academy; favored restrictions of the press and jury as a consequence of Fieschi's murderous attempt; resigned early in 1836 and was made premier and foreign minister a month later.

Losing this position in six months because the king would not interfere in Spain, he regained it early in 1840; proposed the fortifications of Paris which were finally erected, but because they were not instantly ordered resigned and was succeeded by Guizot. For some years he had led the opposition, opposing Ultramontanism and favoring education, while counseling to this country when England would make Texan annexation a cause of war; condemned Louis Philippe's foreign policy and advocated reform. He accepted the revolution of 1848 and entered the constituent assembly; supported Louis Napoleon and fought a duel. As a member of the assembly he opposed Louis Napoleon strongly in 1851 and foretold the dangers of his sway. For this he was arrested and banished a few months. During much of this political activity he had been preparing his "History of the Consulate and Empire," which was completed in 1862. The next year M. Thiers was returned to the assembly by the Paris Liberals. He continued his opposition to Napoleon with much insight and power; opposed the Italian war and the war with Prussia, but favored a vigorous defense of Paris, and visited other capitals to secure an armistice. This conduct and his interviews with Bismarck gave him a strong popular support. He was elected to the assembly early in 1871, and chosen chief of the executive by that body at once.

In his administration M. Thiers negotiated the preliminary treaty with Germany, put down the commune, raised and paid the indemnity, and was chosen President for three years, with that title, in August. The tariff bill being rejected, he resigned the Presidency early in 1872, but was induced to remain, and a committee was raised to regulate his relations to the assembly. In March 1873, he concluded a new convention for the withdrawal of all the German troops, and received the thanks of the assembly. His resignation that May was because he could not secure a law making the republic permanent. Early in 1876 he was elected to the senate and assembly, and chose the latter body, but was able to do little owing to ill health.

Since his election to the assembly M. Thiers has traveled in Italy to collect material for a history of art, and has revised and enlarged his memoirs. The cotemporary of so many eminent men; the participant in so many great events; so influential in French politics, art and literature, and so true to his republican convictions, the great rival of Brougham in omniscience and enterprise, will be remembered longer and live more effectively than Guizot or almost any of his cotemporaries. He had some weaknesses but few faults, and these were condoned by many merits. France hardly holds his equal.

A Strange Story.

LIFE IN A PIG-PEN TO ACCUMULATE RICHES—HOW TWO BACHELOR BROTHERS LIVED AND DIED.

A rather singular case has just been brought to light here. For more than forty years, two Irishmen, named Matthew and John Russel, lived on the hills of Brush Creek, near Wellsville Ohio, lives of industry and frugality seldom seen in these times. They were widely known, because of the strict economy with which they conducted their business. They went to Jefferson county when it was a mere wilderness. They lived in a log house and had a good large barn. Their fields yielded rich crops, and their stock was well fed and housed, but they were always poorly clad themselves. They shunned alike matrimony, politics and religion. At an advanced age, they sold their farm for $15,000, and invested their monies in good securities. They then moved into a small house near that of one of their relatives, which had formerly been used as a pig-pen, but with some slight modifications that where soon made to conform with the plans of the old bachelors. For they occupied this hovel, eating and sleeping together, and hoarding their money. Four years ago John Russell died, when the relatives of the surving brother made him withdraw from his miserable habitation and take a home more in keeping with what he could afford. On the night of the 20th of July last, he also died, and letters of administration were taken out in Ohio. Letters were also taken out in this State. The deceased having a box in the Safe Deposit Bank of this city, Kenneth McIntosh, as an attorney at the bar, at the request of the relatives, assumed the administration here and gave bond in the sum of $120,000. In the box of the Safe Deposit Company some $6,000 worth of securities were found. This money seems to be subject to a five-per-cent. collateral inheritence tax in this State. The balance of the money will go to the cousins of the deceased, who are the next of kin. The estate is supposed to be worth at least $150,000.—*Globe-Democrat.*

It is well enough for the fleeing Nez Perces to keep out of reach of the pursuing Howard—if they can; but when the fleeing Nez Perces steal the horses belonging to Howard's command it's too mean for the average Indian. No decent Indian would steal horses from the command of a general who is in hot pursuit of that Indian, and who is constantly telegraphing that he can't find him.

THE EASTERN WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.—A dispatch from Suleiman Pasha, dated Aug. 26, says: "The Turks occupied Alikridjebel heights to the left of the enemy's works, threatening their line of retreat, on the 21st inst., but but the Russians succeeded, on Friday, in dislodging them. But on Saturday Vessel Pasha, with two brigades, succeeded in gaining a footing, and the fighting continued all night. By three o'clock Sunday morning the Russians were completely driven from the heights. The Russians, receiving reinforcements, made a final assault but were unsuccessful, and returned to their fortified work. The cannonade continued all Sunday without effect."

Suleiman Pasha, telegraphs, under date of August 28, as follows:

"Our intrenched line of investment is only 150 paces from the enemy's fortifications. We still hold the commanding Alikridjebel heights. The Russians are blockaded on three sides. Every effort is being made to complete the blockade by cutting them off from the road to Gabrova. The Russian forces have been cruelly decimated, and they have retired to their fortified positions. Cannonading and outpost engagements are carried on intermittently."

LONDON, August 29.—The *Daily News* has a dispatch from Gorny Studen, dated yesterday afternoon, which says: After the severe fighting of Sunday, the Turks have refrained from renewing the attack on the Russian positions in the Schipka pass, and up to this morning only occasional trivial rifle firing between the outposts has occurred. As a result of Sunday's fighting, the Turkish advanced batteries somewhat menace the Russian flanks. The Turks are constructing fresh batteries in the Tunja Valley. The Russians have been adequately reinforced, and there is nothing in the present situation to alter my impression, already expressed, that General Radetsky holds his position safe.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—There is a lull in the conflict at the Schipka Pass. Suleiman Pasha reported yesterday that he still blockaded the Russians and endangered their line of retreat to Gabrova. The loss is estimated at 12,000 on both sides. It is expected that nothing more will be done until either or both armies are reinforced. It is expected that Plevna will be again the scene of a great battle. Should Osman Pasha be defeated, the disaster is likely to be irreparable. The Roumanians having crossed the Danube at a point twenty-five miles west of Nikopolis, will be in a position to advance on the flank of the Turkish defences at Plevna, while the Russians assail them in front. The Powers are disposed to acquiesce in the Russo-Servian Alliance. In Armenia the Russians have begun a forward movement.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—Mehemet Ali Pasha telegraphs as follows: "On Thursday morning strong columns of our troops from Rasgrad and Surinassouhler attacked the Russians near the village of Karahassanler. The fighting was desperate. The village was taken and retaken several times, but finally carried by the Turks. The enemy was defeated and retreated in disorder, pursued by our troops. About five o'clock in the evening two other columns from Surinassouhler crossed the Lom and forced the enemy to abandon Haidarayaz and fall back on Pop. My headquarters are at Sekar, whence I proceed to-morrow to join Ahmed Eyoub Pasha, who is encamped at Karrabassanler." The Turks lost 3000 killed and wounded and the Russians 4000.

Reuter's Shumla despatch says the fighting lasted nine hours. The positions carried by the Turks on the right bank of the Lom are Teliheler, Spahilar and Karahassanler.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A Reuter telegram from Erzeroum says the Russians have changed their position, and are now between the Turkish army and Alexanderpol. They have evacuated their camp at Balderval, and are withdrawing from that neighborhood.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Later editions of the daily *News* and *Standard* publish despatches from their correspondents who were eye witnesses of Thuosday's battle, which confirm in detail the serious Russian defeat on the Lom. Both correspondents agree that Papkoi has been abandoned and the Russian position completely turned. The Turks are continuing the pursuit.

The week closes favorable for the Turks throughout the whole theatre of war. As regards Schipka, although Suleiman Pasha has not succeeded in driving out the garrison he has almost blockaded it. The latest Russian bulletin almost admits that he is master of the situation for the time, as it says the Russians are ignorant whether he is about to retire to renew the assault or attempt a turning movement.

The seat from the Atlantic seat of war is most conflicting as to prevent movements of the Russian main army under General Melikoff. Mukhtar Pasha asserts in his official despatches, which agree with the latest advices from Erzeroum, that it is retreating; whereas a telegram from Kurukdara of the same date declares that the Russian camp had advanced four versts. A Russian bulletin, however admits that in the engagement of August 25th the Turks succeeded in capturing the heights of Kiziltipe, although their attempts to turn the Russians were repulsed.

There was some fighting before Plevna, but as usual, the accounts from the two sides are widely different, each claiming the victory.

CONSTANTINOPLE, via Syra, Sept. 2.—The Turks acknowledge the loss of 700 men in Shipka Pass. 2000 wounded reached Adrianople yesterday.

GORNEY STUDEN, Sept. 2.—The following official statement has been issued:

The Russians loss on the 31st of August was: At Kaidikoi, 7 killed and 30 wounded; at Pelisat, 30 officers and 1020 soldiers killed and wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—A Russian official dispatch, dated Gorny Studen, 7:35 o'clock this morning says: Lovatz was yesterday carried by assault by the Russian troops, under Generals Meretinky and Skobeloff. No details have yet been received.

Immense Attendance at Brigham Young's Funeral.

SALT LAKE, September 2.—An immense concourse of people from all parts of the territory assembled here to-day to attend the funeral of Brigham Young. There were probably 12,000 or 15,000 persons in the tabernacle. The religious services commenced at twelve o'clock and continued until two. Remarks were made by Messrs. Woodruff, Hyde, Cannon and Taylor, eulogistic of the deceased and the great work he had performed.

The body was enclosed in a plain red, wooden coffin and was borne to the grave by the employees of the late president. The cortege was preceded by a band and followed by the family, the different orders of priesthood and adherents, all on foot. The order of Brigham Young as to the disposition of his remains, written in 1873, was read, but nothing from him has been made known as yet as to the succession to leadership of the church or disposition of his property.

The Capture of Jeff. Davis.

A STATEMENT FROM HIS COLORED COACHMAN, WHO WAS PRESENT

Soon after the close of the civil war in 1865, when General Lee and Johnston had surrendered to the United States forces, a good deal was said—much of it false—in regard to the capture of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy. Soon after his capture James H. Jones, a colored man who was with Mr. Davis or his family during nearly the whole time of the war in the capacity of coachman, and who was with him when he was taken prisoner in Georgia, furnished a statement of his capture. Recently a request has been made to gentlemen of high standing in this city to procure from James H. Jones a statement of the whole matter, which he has given, and which we are permitted to copy as below. But before giving the statement we will take occasion to say that the author is a native of this city and stands as high as any colored man in the State for truth and integrity. He is and has been for ten years captain of the Victor Fire Company of this city, and was, until his resignation recently, captain of the Raleigh Rifles, a colored volunteer company of this city. The statement is given as briefly as possible to be intelligible and is as follows:

"I was coachman to Hon. Jeff Davis nearly all through the war, and was with him at the time of his capture, which occurred on the 10th of May, 1865, between three and four o'clock in the morning, some fifteen or sixteen miles from the county seat of Wilcox county, Georgia, while in camp on the public road. I heard the tramping of the horses of the Federal soldiers, as they were approaching the camp and awoke Mr. Davis and told him the Yankees were nearly on us. He and his wife had been sleeping in their tent. When I went in he got up, and by the time he got his clothes on the soldiers were in the camp and ten or twelve of them were standing at his tent door with their guns. No one could pass in or out. Mrs. Davis and the children had not time to dress. Mr. Davis went to the tent door and was ordered by the soldiers to surrender. He replied that he would not; that he would die first. At this Mrs. Davis pressed to her husband and put her arms around his neck, begging the soldiers not to kill him, both she and the children crying piteously.

"It has been stated that Mr. Davis had on a hoopskirt and was otherwise disguised as a woman. This is wholly false. He was dressed in his ordinary clothing, with cavalry boots drawn over his pants, a waterproof over his dress coat, a shawl thrown over his shoulders, and on his head a broad brim white or drab Texas hat. He had not an article of female wear about his person.

"The following gentlemen were in the camp and were captured at the same time: General Reagan, Postmaster General; Mr. Harrison, private secretary to Mr. Davis, Colonel Lovett, of Texas; Colonel Joseph Johnston, of Kentucky; Colonel Joseph Wood (escaped next day), Mr. William Howell, brother to Mrs. Davis, and many others, all of whom I doubt not will corroborate what I have stated above."—*Raleigh (N. C.) News.*

The Cause of the Late Riots.

Not enough paper money, says the greenbacker.

Too much rum selling and drinking, says the Murphyite.

Unequal distribution of property says the communist.

Too many people living in cities, and not enough in the country, says the theorist.

Too much Republican and Democratic chicanery says the Whig.

Too much Andy Johnsonism in Hayes' policy, says Blaine.

Too much Chinese cheap labor says the California hoodlum.

All on account of the Southern rebellion, says the bloody shirtist.

All on account of the misgovernment of the Republican party says the locofoco.

It was just because women were not allowed the right of franchise, so there, says Mrs. Livermore.

It was because the ungodly refuse to believe that the world cometh to an end in September, says the venerable second adventist.

Send 'em all to me, I'll physic 'em—quoth Dr. Mary Walker.

Items.

A disastrous fire, which caused serious loss of life, occurred in New York on Monday morning. It broke out in Hale's piano factory, on West Thirty-fifth street, and destroyed that and six or seven other factories, and a number of tenement houses. It is estimated that fifty buildings in all were destroyed, and the loss on property is estimated at about half a million of dollars. Seven persons are known to have perished in Hale's factory and other buildings, and several others were injured. One woman died of fright. The flames spread very rapidly and the supply of water was insufficient.

The War Department has ordered the Third Regiment of Infantry, now on duty at Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Pittsburg, to be forwarded to Montana as speedily as possible. This is in accordance with General Sherman's recommendation, in view of apprehended trouble from the Indians in that Territory. General Wesley Merritt, with the Fifth Cavalry, has been ordered to proceed to the Wind River Valley, and thence northward on the Nez Perces trail.

None of the officers of the suspended State Savings Bank in Chicago have yet made their appearance. The assignees are still busy in examining the bank's affairs, and there are no further developments. There was a slight run on some of the savings banks in Chicago the other day, but no general excitement.

Cotton picking has fairly begun in Middle Florida, and the *Floridian* is merry over the anticipation of heavily loaded wagons rolling into the streets of Tallahassee. It says: "Business will revive, and everything assume a livelier air.

Raphael Semmes, the ex-Confederate Admiral, died on the 30th ult. at Coint Clear, Alabama.

Hon. John L. Miner, formerly a Judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, fell dead in Cincinnati on the 30th ult.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of Green's August Flower became heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with sour stomach, sick headache, costiveness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents. April 20, '77-1y jl

The Great Famine in India.

An official telegram from the Viceroy of India summarizes the progress of the famine from August 20 to August 28. It says in Madras the situation has not improved anywhere, and is distinctly worse in Madura, Coimbatoor, Nellore and Salem, where there there are 919,717 on the relief works, and 1,326,971 receiving gratuitous relief. In Mysore crop prospects are worse and showers less frequent; 243,283 are on the works or receiving gratuitous relief. More favorable accounts continue of the condition of the crops in the Bombay Presidency owing to recent rains. In the northwest provinces the autumn crop in the divisions of Agra and Jbansi is nearly lost, and in the Allahabad and Benares divisions it is critical There has been a good rain in Meerut and Rohilcund. The crops in Oudh are suffering from a hot wind. The condition of the Punjaub, is critical and that of Gwalior, Rajputana, and Hyderabad bad. There is much distress in the south of the Nizam's dominions. The Deccanis improved. Prospects are good in South Bengal, Burmah and the central provinces of Berar, Indore and Rutlam.

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of Shiloh's Consumption Cure, give it a trial; then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It has established the fact that Consumption can be cured, while for coughs, asthma, hoarseness, whooping cough, and all lung or throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. If your lungs are sore, or chest or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster price 25 cents

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.50 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.40 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

TO OUR DEBTORS.

It is not at all pleasant to be constantly calling on those who owe us, to pay up, but it is an absolute necessity. You have received notice after notice to which you have paid no attention whatever, and it therefore becomes our duty to inform you that on the 1st of October many of you will owe us for two years subscription, at our advertised rates $2.50 a year when not paid during the year, or $5.00. To all those who pay up before October 1st we will make a deduction of the extra half hollar, making it $2.00 a year, but all that are not paid by that time will be charged in full $2.50 a year. You can save a dollar by paying now. To all those who are in debt to us for advertising and job work we say your bills *must* be settled. Many of you have waited six months and some a full year without paying a cent, and we can wait no longer. After October 1st interest will be charged on all accounts over ninety days old, in full after that time. There are a number of accounts that will be placed in a justice's hands for collection if not settled *at once*.

Our reason for this is that we have a *large payment* to make on the COLUMBIAN office on the 1st of October and must therefore collect some of the thousands of dollars standing on our books. If we do not meet our obligations when they come due, we will be put to costs and trouble, and this we are not willing to do, when we have on our books several times the amount needed to pay all our debts.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS

must be raised by the time mentioned, and if this appeal does not bring it, we must try something else for WE MUST HAVE MONEY.

tf.

The grape crop will be abundant this year.

Mr. Frank Nailor of Danville, was in town last week.

Services have been resumed in all of the churches.

The Rev. L. Zahner returned from his summer vacation last Friday.

The Northumberland county fair will be held at Dewart during four days, beginning September 18th.

138 Sets of Tin Pails sold in 3 weeks at the BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT STORE. A few more sets left.

The road along the berme bank of the canal between Bloomsburg and Espy will be opened to the public to-morrow (Saturday).

Mathias A. Girton, administrator of Caleb E. Girton deceased will sell personal property in Frosty Valley on Friday, the 14th inst.

At this season of the year one should be very careful how they dress. Cool nights and mornings, and warm days are productive of colds.

D. A. Creasy has put elegant French plate glass in the show windows of his store. Mr. Creasy is one of our most enterprising merchants.

The attendance at court this week has been large. An unusual amount of criminal business has occupied the attention of the court most of the time.

The Rev. Dr. Round of Baltimore, occupied the pulpit at the Methodist church on Sunday last. His discourse is reported as being a remarkably able one.

For three days last past there has been no through mail to our place. Is it because postmaster Beckley resigned his position as delegate to the State Convention?

The *Star of Hope* is the name of a new temperance paper just started in Williamsport by Alem B. Tate and H. R. Hawks. Mr. Tate was formerly a citizen of Bloomsburg.

There will be a Festival held in the Evangelical Church at Light Street on Friday and Saturday evenings, September 14th and 15th. Proceeds for benefit of Sunday School.

Last Monday the constables of Bloomsburg returned East Street and the Rupert road as being in a bad condition. The Town authorities were requested to look after these roads.

Bloomsburg policemen have been in this place, shadowing a man and woman who have been swindling the druggists of that town, but we have not learned of any arrests.—*Danville Record.*

The BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT STORE will remain with us only a few days longer. Saturday September 15th the last day the store will be open. This is positive, so everybody hurry up.

William R Ringrose, a witness for the commonwealth in the Kramer case found the following notice tacked on his door last Tuesday morning, *"If you tell on Harm I will Burn you out now mind that."*

We copy the following from the report of the last Grand Jury: "In regard to building a new jail we earnestly remonstrate against building it upon any other ground than that now occupied by the old one."

The Montour, Bradford, Northumberland and Wyoming Agricultural Societies publish their premium lists in the county papers. The Columbia county society ought to be able to afford it as well as her neighbors. Economy in printer's ink is money lost.

There will be a series of meetings held at "Our home" on Harman John's farm beginning on Saturday at 4 p. m. with childrens meeting, also meeting in the evening and Sunday at 5 p. m. All are invited to attend. A special invitation to Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Paul Wirt, son of Wesley Wirt Esq., was sworn in as an attorney of the several courts of Columbia county on Tuesday morning last. Mr. Wirt is a young man of excellent abilities, and we are informed passed a very creditable examination. We wish him abundant success in his chosen profession.

The sidewalks in certain parts of the town are getting out of repair. Those that are in bad condition ought to be looked after by the owners before the Street Commissioner calls around to order it done. A number of complaints have been made to members of the Town Council.

The Croquet Mania seems to have revived this Summer. Nearly every yard in town that is large enough, and a great many through the county, are ornamented with the striped stakes and wire arches used in that game. When properly played it is a very entertaining amusement.

WANTED.—A live party (Gentleman or Lady) with a few hundred dollars that wants a respectable and lucrative mercantile business. The most popular business of the age fully established with very small expense. Apply or write to the BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT STORE.

It should be remembered that the teachers of our public schools should not propose conundrums to six-year-old children that they can't answer themselves.

It is now in season to say that fruit stealing is punishable by a fine of not over $50 and imprisonment not exceeding ninety days. For wilfully entering any orchard or garden and injuring trees and plants of any kind, there is a fine of not over $100, with imprisonment from twenty to sixty days.

At the late meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Normal School, F. P. Billmyer Esq. was selected as Trustee in place of Col. J. G. Freeze resigned, and was also elected Secretary of the Board. C. G. Barkley Esq. was added to the committee to go to Harrisburg to secure the school's share of the annual appropriation.

The Show-Window of the BLOOMSBURG 99 CENT STORE is the gayest trimmed window in town attested by the hundreds who are attracted by its splendor, yet it is no more attractive than the inside of the store, where the Proprietor is dealing out the goods as fast as they can be done up. Step in and see for yourself.

The late Presidential contest engendered much "bad blood," which coolness and judgment will correct. The "bad blood" induced by a persistent violation of Nature's great but simple laws requires not only coolness and judgment, but obedience to hygienic measures and the proper use of Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture to insure its purification.

The trial of Harman A. Kramer, charged with setting fire to the Exchange Hotel last May, is now before the court. District Attorney Clark, C. R. Buckalew, C. B. Brockway, and Geo. E. Elwell are conducting the prosecution, and Col. Freeze, A. C. Smith and Son are for defence. A full report of the trial will be published next week.

It would be a relief to foot passengers if all property owners on North Main Street would cut the weeds growing along the sidewalk in front of their premises. When it rains the heavy growth hangs over and occupies about one half the walk. Another reason is that the weeds are running to seed now and will soon be ready to scatter them broad cast.

Locust and Roaringcreek townships had their annual picnic on Saturday last under the management of the American Mechanics, and it was largely attended. First class music was furnished by the Catawissa Band. The main speech was delivered by R. R. Little, our candidate for District Attorney, who was followed by brief remarks from Gov. Latta and C. B. Brockway.

A Scranton paper thus describes the situation in the Lackawanna region: The mule feeds undisturbed in his pasture, and the cracker boys play base ball to their hearts' content. Cars stand rotting and rusting on the sidings, and only here and there a pumping engine gives evidence that there is yet a vestige of life where the busy hum of industry so recently enlivened the scene.

M. E. Jackson & Son's large safe, which passed through the fire was taken out of the ruins last week and found to have stood the heat remarkably well. The wood work inside was considerably scorched, and this was owing to the door having been forceed open in falling from the first story to the cellar. All valuable papers, however, had been removed, and no loss in this respect was sustained. W. P. Hughes recovered his safe in good condition.—*Berwick Independent.*

Pat. Dolon, convicted of attending the Mahanoy City conclave, over which Jack Kehoe presided and prayed, and at which the doom of the three men was sealed, will end the term of his imprisonment at Pottsville on the 16th of September. He was sentenced to one year, which would expire on the 16 of October, but under the prison rules, one month is taken off for good behavior. Dolon is from Lost Creek. —*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

Margaret S. Wilson died, August 26th 1877, at the residence of her son-in-law, C. G. Barkley, Esq., in this place, aged 75 years 3 months and 11 days. She early in life became a member of the Presbyterian church and lived an earnest and devoted christian, life respected by all who knew her. She was the daughter of James Strawbridge, an early settler of this county, who came from Ireland when a young man settled in Limestone township now Montour, then Northumberland county, when Mrs Wilson was born. Her husband Samuel B. Wilson died some thirty-three years ago. Her father came with her and her family to this place in 1855 and died in 1857 at the age of 88 years.—*Republican.*

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

John Latta of Westmoreland county, and Lieutenant Governor of the State paid our County a visit last Saturday and remained until Monday. He attended the picnic at Slabtown where he made a neat speech and danced with some of Columbia's fairest daughters, and returning to Rupert did the same thing. During his brief visit he met many of our citizens, and all were pleased with his fine presence and genial manners. He also made a thorough inspection of our Normal School, and was much pleased with its arrangements, cleanliness, and location. Gov. Latta served some years in both branches of the Legislature.

THEY WERE LOOKING FOR EASTON.

Last evening two gentlemen from Bloomsburg, Pa., arrived at the Fourth street depot from New York. One of them had been in Easton before on several occasions and had always been set down at the Lehigh Valley depot across the river, and therefore knew it was necessary to cross a bridge to reach town. So last night when he and his friend got out of the cars at Fourth street, he acted as guide for his friend to show him the way "over to town," not supposing for a moment that there was more than one depot here, so picking up their satchels they walked down the plank walk to Washington street, turned to the right and continued their course to Dock street, and thence up that delightfully dusty road until they got opposite South Easton, when the guide came to the conclusion that something was wrong. They set down on a stone heap and by the light of the moon which had then risen, made a survey. There, directly opposite, was a town, of course, it must be Easton, but where was the bridge? It couldn't be found, and neither of them recollected having read of a freshet carrying away the structure. After cogitating some time they concluded to retrace their steps, and they did so, walking all the way back to the depot to make a fresh start. Arriving at Fourth street, they glanced up that beautiful avenue, and, noticing the long line of street lamps, concluded to walk in that direction and ascertain the location of the town they were seeking. Up Fourth they walked until they reached Northampton, where the brilliant light of the Opera House Restaurant attracted them, and to that noted hostelry they hied to ask the road to Easton. When we state that they met some old friends there, to whom they related the adventure, it is needless to intimate that it was not long before they discovered they were really in Easton. This morning both of the strangers were up at break of day on a voyage of discovery, and it is but fair to suppose that they found what they were looking for, as they were leaning over the railing of the Lehigh Bridge, gazing up the stream, and calculating the exact distance from that point to another directly opposite the South Easton Furnace.—*Easton Argus.*

ABSCONDED.

$50 REWARD.—The Pa. Iron Works Mutual Beneficial Society, being indebted to Mrs. Richard Riley for the funeral benefits accruing to her upon the death of her husband, directed their board of managers to make a settlement with her by paying over into the hands of her attorney, Nathaniel Taylor, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, the sum of $550. The order was placed in the hands of Wm. Moore, one of the Directors, who was instructed to get a check for that amount from the Treasurer, Mr. Thomas Beaver. Moore obtained the check, drew the money from bank without instructions, pocketed it, and immediately made himself scarce.

This took place on last Saturday afternoon. As soon as the other officers of the Society learned their loss, they proceeded to collect sufficient money to pay the claim spoken of, and then instituted search for the absconded Director. A reward of $50 was offered for his apprehension, but up to the present he has not been found.

His description is: He is about 5 feet 9 inches in height, stoop-shouldered, has a very florid complexion, is near-sighted; right shoulder slightly projects, caused by wound from a rifle ball; when last seen he had on a blue cloth coat, light plaid cassimer pants, no vest, and a low crowned black felt hat.

At the time of Moor's disappearance his wife was lying at the point of death. She died on Sunday, and on Tuesday her remains were conveyed to their last resting place. Seven children, the eldest not over eighteen, are thus left to mourn a mother's death and a father's sin.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the 24th of August, and in hope of a blissful immortality, Jacob Bidleman, in the seventieth year of his age. He was nearly a lifelong citizen of Bloomsburg, known to almost every person in the county, and honored coextensively for spotless probity of character and life. Integrity in the care of every trust, has left his name a symbol of fidelity, and a beacon to others to lead them in the pathways of uprightness and honor.

His generosities were beyond his ability to give, and sorrow was often companion to his sympathy, where the fountain of his means to releive, was exhausted.

An exemplary member and elder of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church of this place, his death has left a gap in the membership, who, on all worshipping occasions will mark with regret his deserted seat, and sigh that the occupant is gone.

His funeral which took place on Sunday, was largely attended and to a crowded congregation a sermon was preached by his pastor, on a text chosen by the deceased, 1 Cor. 15: 55-57.

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY,
PHILADELPHIA, August 31, 1877.

To Augustus and Charlotte Grove:

It becomes my painful duty to inform you that your son Charles Grove died at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day. He was eating his dinner in good health, and got a piece of beef in his windpipe. His cell mate called at once and our doctor was with him in five minutes, but he strangled to death in spite of all that could be done for him. He was a good boy and we were all attached to him. In this hot weather his body would not keep a day, and we will have him buried decently at the City Cemetery. This is the first occurrence of the kind that we have had in this Prison. Our doctor is an excellent one, and understands his business completely. He could not have had better attention at home.

Yours in sympathy,

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
Warden.

At the request of Mr. Herner we publish the following affidavit. He asserts that the money he received from Gera Hower, was a mere private business transaction, he being bail for him as a Justice of the Peace.

COLUMBIA COUNTY ss:—Personally appeared Gera Hower of Locust twp., said county who being duly sworn according to law doth depose and say that the report that Gera Hower paid to Mr. John Herner fifty dollars as a bonus to obtain the appointment as mercantile appraiser is untrue and that the said John Herner did not demand or receive any bonus for the consideration of said appointment.

GERA HOWER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of Sept. 1877.

B. FRANK ZARR, Prot.

M. W. NUSS, Deputy.

A VETERAN EDITOR.—The oldest acting editor on the West Branch, when a juvenile, lived at Bloomsburg, Pa., and published a little amateur sheet under the title of *The Rattler.* Not all of our readers would perhaps understand, unless we mentioned the fact, that we refer to our respected neighbor, the Editor of the Muncy *Luminary.* He only *rattled* a year or so, but he has been industriously *luminating* some thirty-six years.—*Muncy Now and Then.*

In the trial of a civil suit involving the sum of three dollars, before Esquire Morris last Saturday, the plaintiff won the suit, but he lost his temper and pitched into the defendant, upsetting the stove and badly damaging that portion of the defendants clothing that covered his lower limbs. The Justice fined this pugilistic party five dollars for contempt and bound him over to court for assault and battery.

Ever since Eve's incautios experience in the Garden of Eden, Babies have been *the* institution. Petted by men and loved by women, their baby life would be an absolutely happy existence but for those evidences of mortality exhibited in Colic, Flatulency, etc.,—all happily relieved at once, however, by the prompt use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.

BLOOMSBUBG, PA., Aug. 6, 1877.

MESSRS. BROCKWAY & ELWELL—*Sirs:* Presuming on your good nature, we send you the following for publication provided you can crowd it into the columns of your valuable paper. There appeared in the Bloomsburg *Journal*, a dollar weekly, (a very exorbitant priced paper) an article casting reflection on the Sheriff and Policemen for attending to their duty. It seems from the writer's effusion, that he wants to be consulted as to the mode of punishment the Sheriff chooses to inflict on prisoners deserving it. We would like to know who has charge of the jail, Sheriff Hoffman or the person who wrote that article; and whether it is not customary to punish prisoners who are in a conspiracy to break jail. Three of the men have been ironed since Saturday for their part in the affair, and poor Mr. Kreamer would be in the same fix, were it not for the compassion of the Sheriff and Police. The article also casts reflection on the Judge; but we do not think that it will have the effect of making the Judge consult the obscure editor, as to the amount of bail required for arson, or other crimes committed in this county. We have been expecting to hear that the writer of the article has been attacked with brain fever; we do not see how one so weak physically (and mentally) can avoid it after such a strain as the writing of that article must have caused. This is the first time that we have taken any notice of the bleat of a sheep and shall be the last.

Yours Respectfully,

B. F. BOUGHNER,
B. W. HORN,
R. ROWBOTTAM,
S. WINN,
} Coal & Iron Police.

THE TAX-PAYERS CONVENTION.

Pursuant to the call of a number of citizens, a Convention assembled at the Opera House on Monday last. The delegates having been called to order, on separate motions Hon. Iram Derr was selected as Chairman and John Billhime and C. B. Brockway as Secretaries. On motion of Hervey Smith, Esq., the list of townships was called over, and the following named delegates answered to their names and presented their credentials:

Benton—George Hurliman.

Briarcreek—William Lamon, Andrew Fowler.

Bloomsburg E.—D. A. Creasy, M. Wynkoop.

Bloomsburg W.—Hervey Smith, C. B. Brockway.

Centre—George Conner, Samuel Kelchner.

Fishingcreek—Wm. Whitenight, John Pealer.

Greenwood—David Demott, Jacob Gerard.

Hemlock—Aaron Smith, T. J. Vanderslice.

Jackson—Hon. Iram Derr, John Rantz.

Locust—W. H. Reinbold, I. C. Johnson.

Main—Joseph Jameson, J. W. John.

Madison—John Christian, John Billhime.

Mt. Pleasant—Washington Ruckle, Peter Hippensteel.

Montour—M. W. Monroe, Isaac Mowrey.

Orange—Abner Welsh, Wesley Bowman.

Pine—John S. Fowler, J. B. Cornelison.

Roaringcreek—Franklin Yocum, David Long.

Scott—James Lake, Isaac Hess.

Sugarloaf—C. L. Moore, John A. Kline.

At the request of the Chairman Mr. Brockway addressed the Convention stating what he understood to be the object of the meeting. He was followed by H. E. Smith, Esq., on the same subject. Mr. Brockway then made a motion that a committee of seven be appointed by the Chairman, to inquire into the propriety of attempting to secure an injunction against building the proposed new jail on the Waller lot, and if the Court refused to intertere, to endeavor to to lessen the expense so far as practicable:—to procure petitions against the removal of the Court House, and inquire, upon charges properly made, into financial mismanagement by any county official, or appointee. The motion was unanimously adopted. Mr. Brockway thereupon read the following extract from the minutes of the Commissioners:

July 9, 1877, we Jos. E. Sands and John Herner, two of the Commissioners of Columbia county request a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of said county for the transaction of business on Friday July 13, 1877, at 10 a. m. of said day, and order that said request be placed on the minutes kept in said office and that the clerk notify McHenry, &c.

July 13, 1877. Special meeting by order of Sands and Herner, and now Herner and Sands presented to McHenry the article of agreement they had entered into on last Saturday the 7th for the purchase of the Waller lot for the jail site and wanted him to sign it—he refused because the said agreement was entered into a special meeting without his, McHenry's knowledge and that he was in favor of the old jail lot. The following ordered on minutes.

That Sands and Herner signed additional agreement as to lot of land conveyed by Waller, and they accepted the deed for the Waller lot for county purposes and the southern guardwall of said prison to be upon the southern line of said lot. The jail question was now brought up whereon McHenry moved the building of the jail be postponed until the 1st Monday of February 1878, no one seconded the motion, it was lost. Mr. Sands moved that the county prison be located on the Waller lot as soon as Mr. Neyhart civil engineer of the town of Bloomsburg located the streets and alleys along said lot, Motion carried by Herner and Sands, and Mr. Sands further moved that the said prison be built by the day or on terms hereafter contracted for, on plans submitted by C. S. Wetzel, Mr. McHenry moved to amend by having the building of the jail at once let by contract, not being seconded it was lost and the resolution as offered by Sands was carried by Herner and Sands.

The question as to diminishing the number of cells to 20 instead of 28 as originally designed was under consideration and was by all thought a proper thing but not definitely decided on. The board was guaranteed that it would cost from $8,000 to $10,000 less by building residence of brick than stone &c.

This is copied from minutes of said acts above named as per your request.

Attest, W. KRICKBAUM,
Clerk.

He also produced a copy of the following agreement.

This agreement made this seventh day of July A. D. 1877 between D. J. Waller of the one part and the county of Columbia of the other part. Witnesseth that the party of the first part for his heirs and assigns, agrees to sell and convey in legal form free of all incumbrances, to the party of the second all that piece or parcel of land in the Town of Bloomsburg, Situate and described as follows viz: Beginning at a point on the east side of the extension of Iron Street, two hundred feet south of Seventh Street and extending one hundred feet northward along said street and eastwardly two hundred feet more or less to an alley, and the party of the second part agrees for themselves and their successors in office as Commissioners of said county to pay for the same the sum of one dollar, and to erect thereon a county prison within the period of two years, and furthermore the party of the first part agrees for himself his heirs and assigns that for the consideration before mentioned, he will also convey to the party of the second part the remainder of the square, commencing on Seventh and Iron Streets having a front of one hundred feet on Iron Street, extended and a front of two hundred feet more or less on Seventh Street, for any further use for which it may be needed by the county of Columbia with the privilege to the Commissioners herein before mentioned to appropriate any portion of said remaining portion not exceeding, one fourth to the lot appropriated to the county prison. Immediate possession to be given and deed to be executed and made of the party of the second part. In token of all of which, witness our hands and seals the day and date above written.

JOSEPH E. SANDS, D. J. WALLER.
JOHN HERNER.

A true copy of Article of Agreement.

The general question as to the duty of the citizens was ably discussed by Messrs. Gerrard, Aaron Smith, M. W. Monroe, Iram Derr, David Demott, Thomas Gorey, and others. On motion of Mr. Gerrard it was unanimously Resolved, that in view of the hard times no new jail was necessary.

The Chairman then announced the following committee under Mr. Brockway's resolution.

C. B. Brockway, Chairman.
H. E. Smith.
Aaron Smith.
M. W. Monroe.
T. J. Vanderslice.
Jacob Gerrard.
Jos. Jameson.

On motion of Sheriff Smith the said committee were authorized to recall the Convention if deemed necessary.

On motion the Convention then adjourned.

JOHN BILLHIME, C. B. BROCKWAY, } Secy's. IRAM DERR, Chairman.

After the adjournment of the Convention the committee appointed met in the COLUMBIAN office, and agreed upon the following form for petition:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas:

Whereas, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of Columbia county in convention assembled, under the call of Hon. Iram Derr and others, met at the time appointed and took into consideration the proposed erection of a new Jail, the proposed removal of the Court House and other financial questions connected with our County government, and whereas they protested against any unnecessary expense to the County in the way of public improvement, declaring that in their view the old site for a Jail was a proper one and repairs at a small cost would save the expense of a new building at a distant point from the Court House. Therefore we would respectfully pray your Honorable Court to enjoin the Commissioners of the County from the further building of the Jail on the site selected.

And that your Honorable body appoint a committee to inquire into and report to your Honorable Court the state of the accounts of the county officers for the seven years last past.

And they will ever pray, &c.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The regular Fall term of the Courts opened on Monday morning at ten o'clock. Hon. William Elwell, President Judge, and Hons. I. K. Krickbaum and F. L. Shuman on the Bench.

Daniel Neyhard, M. E. Cox and James Thomas were appointed Tipstaves for the first week, and N. B. Fowler and Michael Walter for second week.

On petition, Henry Remly was appointed guardian of minor children of Henry Remly. Bond in sum of $100.

Elizabeth Shuman vs. Eli Swank. Inquisition confirmed nisi.

McAlarney vs. Wolverton. In equity. Rule granted to show cause why the Receiver shall not pay insurance &c.

Auditor's report in the estate of Thomas Fry confirmed nisi.

Report of sale of real estate of A. Miller confirmed nisi, and sale continued as to unsold property.

Auditor's report in estate of R. W. Waples confirmed nisi.

Report of sale in the estate of Maria Coleman confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers of a road in Greenwood Township, confirmed nisi, and width fixed at 33 feet.

Report of viewers of a road in Madison Township near S. J. Axe's confirmed nisi, width 33 feet.

On petition, Robert S. Ent appointed guardian of Lee McDowell. Bond in $800.

Com. vs John Williams Jr. Assault and Battery. A true bill.

Com. vs. John Walter. Surety of the peace. After hearing court sentenced defendant to give bond in $100 to keep the peace for one year.

On petition, Amos Reicheldifer appointed guardian of Agnes Reicheldifer. Bond in $400.

Report of sale in the estate of William Hess deceased confirmed nisi.

Petition for sale in the estate of Maria Biggs deceased. Sale ordered. Bond in $5000.

Petition for committee in Lunacy of William Milligan. Inquest ordered before Judge Krickbaum on the 11 inst.

Petition to vacate road in Locust Township near widow Troxel's. Washington Parr, Michael Mensch, and Jonathan Lohrman appointed viewers.

Road in Madison township near John Stetler's, Nicholas Kindt, Alexander Kramer and Perry Black appointed re-viewers.

Road in Jackson township near William Parks. John R. Keeler, Reuben Gibbons and Jeremiah Siles appointed viewers.

Road in Jackson Twp. near Daniel Young's. William Eyer, Bart Quick and Henry Miller appointed viewers.

Com. vs. John Williams Jr. Defendant pleads not guilty. After examining witnesses plea changed to guilt. Court sentence him to pay a fine of $15, and costs of prosecution.

Com. vs. Henry Heist. Assault and battery. Not a true bill. Prosecutor pay costs.

Com. vs. John Jones. Larceny. A true bill. case called. Defendant plead not guilty. Verdict, guilty, and defendant recommended to the mercy of the court.

On report of a committee and motion of C. R. Buckalew, Paul E. Wirt was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Columbia county.

Sarah E. Vanhorn vs. James Vanhorn. Divorce decreed from the bonds of matrimony.

Auditor's report making distribution in the estate of Hannah Lunger deceased confirmed nisi.

Com. vs. Perry Welsh. A true bill.

Com. vs. Martin Hardin and John Lashwood. Larceny. A true bill. Defendants plead guilty. Same vs. same. Entering dwelling house in day time. A true bill. Defendant plead guilty.

Com. vs. Perry Welsh. Case called. Verdict not guilty, but defendant pay costs,

In the matter of trusteeship of Mary and Martha Houghton, citation awarded, returnable on the 14th inst.

William Lamon, Frank Evans, and Charles Reed appointed viewers of a road in Centre Twp. near Shellhammer's school house.

Report of viewers of a road in Greenwood near barn of Elias Mills, confirmed nisi.

Com. vs. Solomon Helwig et al. Trespass. A true bill.

Return of Inquest in estate of Peter Ent deceased confirmed nisi.

Report of reviewers against a road in Bloom and Scott, confirmed nisi.

Com. vs. William Mensinger. Larceny. A true bill.

Com. vs. John B. Wright. Robbery. A true bill.

Auditors report making distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of G. W. Sterner, confirmed nisi.

Road in Sugarloaf near J. B. Davis. I. K. Laubach, Aaron Smith, and Thomas Bellas appointed viewers.

On petition, Emily Clark appointed guardian of Godfrey and Maud Henry. Bond in $132 in each case.

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. Those with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt) Chronicle.*

Aug. 3 1m.

We propose borrowing $50,000, to pay for the New County Jail, in sums of from $8,000 to $10,000, monthly as needed. Payable in coupon Bonds, running from one to six years. $8,000, to be paid each year. Bonds to be of not less than $100. Those desiring to take loans should inform us of the amount of Bonds they want and when the money will be ready. We will want some on the first of September and of each following month, until the whole loan is completed.

We do not feel warranted to offer more than four per cent. interest. The first loan will be for six years. By order of

SILAS W. MCHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
J. E. SANDS,
} Com's.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 15, '77.
aug. 17-2w Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

The Russian Court invited Dr. Ayer and his family to the duke's wedding in the Royal Palace. This distinction was awarded him not only because he was an American, but also because his name as a physician had become favorably known in Russia on its passage round the world.—*Pueblo (Col.) People.*

Sept. 1m.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

July 1m.

Business Notices

Fish at Cost for cash at Silas Young's Store, Light Street. Aug 24-3w*

For all kinds of Fancy Goods, Clark & Wolf's is the place to buy them.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters, at McKinney's.

Cheapest place for Groceries in town is at Creasy's.

Just Received, a large lot of Boys' and Children's Clothing for Fall and Winter at D. Lowenberg's.

Flannels are coming in at I. W. Hartman's

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

Alpacas in black and colors and black Cashmeres with a full line of Corsets at Clark & Wolf's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Buy your Writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

Calico 6, 7, and 8 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

SEE THIS. Tin Cans cheaper than ever. Rollins & Holmes will not be undersold. They are now offering one dozen quart cans at 75 cents. Now is the time to make your purchases.

Important Notice to the Public.—All persons attending Court will find it to their interest to buy their Fall Suits at once and can be bought cheaper than ever at D. Lowenberg's.

Full line of 4-4 Muslins, bleached and unbleached and 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings and other Domestic Goods at Clark & Wolf's.

You can buy School Books for Butter and Eggs at I. W. Hartman's.

SOMETHING NEW AT CADMANS—those Rustic Tables are the latest thing out in the way of Furniture. They are neat, cheap and attractive. Largest size only $2

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

The Largest Line of Silk Barbs, Ties, Ruchings, Fancy Goods at the lowest prices at Clark & Wolf's.

All the latest novelties in Fall Hats and Caps can now be had at D. Lowenberg's.

I. W. Hartman has just returned from New York and Philadelphia with a nice line of Fall Goods.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Mason's original Fruit Jars, only $1.40 a dozen at Creasy's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

Coming into general use, Fall Clothing. For the latest style and Lowest Price go to D. Lowenberg's.

5 Ply Carpet Chain 23 cents cash at I. W. Hartman's.

The sly quarter Bustle. Newest out; at Clark & Wolf's.

SEED WHEAT.

The Celebrated Hoosac Bearded Wheat from Northern Iowa—to arrive Sept. 1, 1877.

PAXTON & HARMAN,
Aug. 17-4w Rupert, Pa.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

The Dunlap Helmet Hat. Call and see the Latest Style Stiff Hat. Nobby, New and Nice, at Lowenberg's.

Rustic Stands for flowers at Cadmans are down to panic figures. Only 85 cents apiece. The same stands have found ready sale heretofore at $1.50. Cadman's is the place for the best and cheapest Furniture.

Fine Molasses only 60 cents a gallon at D. A. Creasy's.

Buy your writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

Ho! for bargains at Clark & Wolf's. They are getting New Goods for early fall trade.

Wool Chain 65 cents at I. W. Hartman's.

Don't pass L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store without stopping to look in his window. It contains an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silverware. Watches and clocks repaired and all kinds of work in his line done neatly and cheaply.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

D. A. Creasy has just opened a fine assortment of New Dry Goods and Groceries.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

G. A. Clark will sell Parker & Watson's National Readers at the following prices during the coming Fall and Winter:

Primer,	15 cents.
First Reader,	25 cents
Second Reader,	40 cents.
Third Reader,	70 cents.
Fourth Reader,	$1.00
Fifth Reader,	1.25

Monteith's Geographies at the following rates:

Monteith's 1st Geography 28 cents.
Monteith's 2nd Geography 44 cents.
Monteith's 3rd Geography 83 cents.
Monteith's 4th Geography $1.40.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others.*"

Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
July 20, '77-8w Bloomsburg, Pa.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. aug

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue, and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a 75 cent bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

April 27, '77-1y jl

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Kleim and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

We are now offering all sizes of the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's., coal, at the lowest cash prices.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1877.

SECOND WEEK.

Alexander Smith vs. J. W. Evans.
Alexander smith vs J. W. Evans.
First National Bank of Ashland vs. Daniel Morris.
I. W. McKelvy vs. William Shaffer et. al.
A. L. Turner vs. Elma

Miscellaneous.

The Old Fisherman's "Boys."

Very soon a man came down to the wharf with a crab-net. This is a hoop either of iron or wood, weighted to make it sink, with a small net attached under the hoop. Some bait is fastened in the middle of the net, and the whole is lowered to the bottom by a rope. The net is occasionally hauled up, and sometimes there is a crab in it and sometimes there is not.

"I knowed a boy once," said the old fisherman, "who came down here, one day, with two crab-nets and a basket of bait. In each of his nets he put a big piece of beef and two or three good-sized fish. He lowered his two nets and tied the ropes to the wharf, and he spent the afternoon first pullin' up one net and then the other. I was a-mending a sail, and I kept my eye on him. He caught one crab that whole afternoon. 'Now look here,' says I to him, 'another time you'd a great sight better eat your bait and let the crabs alone. You had fish enough there to fry for supper, and beef enough to make a big pot of soup for the whole family, and you've spiled it all, fishin for that one crab, which ain't no good at all, by himself.' 'Yes,' says he, 'but I might 'a' caught a lot o' crabs.' 'That's so,' says I, 'and General Washington might have married, Queen Victoria, if they'd lived at the same time, and the families had been willin'.' "I tell you what it is sir," said the old fellow, as he walked away :, "there's lots o' people in this world who'd a great sight better eat their bait before they spile it and get nothin' for it."—

* * * *

I knowed a boy once down here who thought he was dreadful smart. I used to take him out sailing every morning. He was a kind of sick, and he took sails for his health. He knew something about sailing, and he used to like to hold the tiller, and sail the boat himself, as he called it. He gave lots of orders; but as I always took care to tell him what to order, it was all right. It would have done you good to hear that feller sing out 'Hard-a-lee!' as if there was a whole shipful o' sailors in my little boat. He used to sit there and tell me lots of things that he thought I ought to know. He would call out to me in a loud, clear voice, which was pleasant to listen to, though there wasn't often any sense in what he said: 'Look here, captain! It's a good idea to have your ballast well amidship, as you've got it. It don't do to ballast too far for-red. A boat isn't safe if the ballast isn't fixed right.' And he'd say lots of things of that kind, jest as if he was tellin' me somethin' he'd found out, and that nobody else didn't know. I don't remember all he used to say, but the sum and substance of it was pretty much as if he'd hollered out, 'Look here, captain! You always ought to put the mast of a sail boat at the bow. If you was to put it at the stern, you couldn't steer her very well, with the main-sel a-sticking away out behind,—'specially if she was cat-rigged and had no jib.' Well, one morning this boy took a friend out with him to give him a sail. This other boy wasn't sick. My boy sat at the stern and was very proud to sail the boat. He took it into his head that the other boy was a little skeered, and he kept a-tryin' to keep his courage up. He would say: 'Now, you see when a puff of wind comes, and tips her over, I just bring her round a little into the wind, and she comes up all right. There isn't any danger if the man at the helm knows his business.' And then he'd keep sayin': 'Now, don't you feel a little more confidence?" And the other boy, who was a-sittin' quiet, lookin' as if he was enjoyin' the breeze, and the views and the sailin' would say: 'Oh! I'm confident enough. I'm all right.' And my boy would say to him: 'I'm glad of that. I don't want you to be afraid. It's perfectly safe.' Well, one day I took that other boy out sailin' by himself, and I tell you, sir, I was surprised. Why, that boy knows ten times as much about sailin' as my feller. He'd been on sail boats at the North ever since he was a little chap, he said, and I found he knowed nearly enough to sail a boat by himself. And says I to him: 'What on earth did you let that other boy talk to you that way, as if you didn't know nothin', and you sittin' there quiet, and knowin' lots more about sailin' a boat than he did, all the time?' 'Well, says he, he took me out, and he isn't well, and I saw it pleased him to talk that way, and I didn't care.' 'But don't you care what other people think of you?" says I. And then he said he didn't suppose it mattered much, so that you knew yourself what you knew. Now, I could never make up my mind which of them two boys was the biggest fool. It don't do to blow your own horn too much, and it don't do to blow it too little nuther. A feller's got to show what he is, for other people ain't a agoin' to take the trouble to find it out, and it ain't always that things is found out by chance, like as when you hook a fish by the tail, accidental. It's all nonsense to make too little of yourself; and then agin', it's just as bad to make too much of yourself."—*Frank R. Stockton, St. Nicholas for Sept.*

THE WAR WITH WEEDS.—Agriculture is a perpetual conflict with aggressive plants; a conflict which must even constitute a material part of the labor necessary to be expended in an well-conducted farm. It is therefore necessary, with a view to economy as well as the final success of the operation that such labor should be wisely directed. Here, as elsewhere, knowledge is power. A knowledge of the general nature and the peculiar habits of the plant to be operated on is indispensable to direct the operator how properly to adapt the means at his disposal to the intended purpose. All plants become weeds in an agricultural sense, when found growing where they deteriorate the crops, needlessly exhaust the soil, or otherwise bring loss to the agriculturist. Every plant out of place.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM.—A singular custom prevails in the village of Benwick, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, England. On the 9th of April, each year, amid proceedings of a somewhat boisterous description, the villagers elect a mayor for the ensuing year, and in celebration of the event claim and exercise the right of ducking some one in the village pond. The only privilege which the mayor possesses is that when he finds three pigs sleeping together he may turn the middle one out and lie down himself between the other two.

That Boston girl has received an autograph telegram from Alexis, saying, "Dearlewitch: I am bossof Danube mudskow; wilusk Muskovite highsky!" She wears it attached to her chatelain.

They say you can buy two water-melons for a nickle in Alexandria, La., but no man in possession of his five centses will believe it.

A mother having occasion to reprove her little daughter for playing with some rude children received the reply, "Well, ma, some folks don't like bad company, but I always did."

Young Folks.

The Adventures of Miltiades Peterkin Paul.

NO IX.—MILTIADES IS GUILTY OF "PICKING AND STEALING."

Little Miltiades Peterkin Paul,
Going down to the post-office one day in fall,
As he loitered along the road, chanced to espy
A tree thick with fruit in an orchard close by.
"Oho!" he cried gleefully, "Fee!—Fo!—Fi!—Fum!
Those are nice looking russets,—I guess I'll have some.
I can't stand by and see good fruit hang there and rot.
I really can't do it,—*indeed* I can not!"
So little Miltiades Peterkin Paul,
Having looked all around, lest perchance Uncle Sol,
That was what people called Mr. Solomon Sly,
Whose orchard it was (should be watching near by,
He got over the wall and climbed into the tree,—
(O, there never *was* such a smart climber as he!)
And presently found himself high in the tree-top,
With more apples about him than ten men could eat up.
Then he braced himself firmly and tasted a few;
And finding them quite to his taste he sat to,
Devouring one after another until
In a very short time he had eaten his fill.
And he breathed a most heart-rending sigh as he ceased.
"Ah! they say that enough is as good as a feast,"
Murmured little Miltiades Peterkin Paul.
"But I can't eat *enough*, I'm so dreadfully *small*.
"I'm determined, however, I won't leave them *all*,"
Continued Miltiades Peterkin Paul.
"I have several big pockets, I'll just fill them too,—
It won't do any harm just to lay in a few,"
Which was no sooner thought of, be sure, than 'twas done.
He stuffed all his pockets quite full, every one.
Then he cautiously turned him about on the limb,
To crawl back,—when a frightful thing happened to him.
Alas, poor Miltiades Peterkin Paul!
There came a great crash,—and then he felt himself fall
Down—down, with a rush and a bump; and I fear
That his life and adventures had ended right here,
But that, lucky for him! his gray Corduroy jacket
(Which was quite new and stout) was so big in the back it
Caught fast on the end of a limb; and lo! there
Young Miltiades helplessly hung in mid air.
Then little Miltiades Peterkin Paul,
Almost frightened to death, began straightway to bawl
At the top of his voice: "O, dear! Help! Oo-oo-oo!
I can't get up or down! O, dear! What *shall* I do!
And his cries, being heard in the neighboring lot,
Quickly brought Mr. Solomon Sly to the spot,
Who, perceiving our hero, said grimly: "Ho! he!
What's the meaning of all this, I'd just like to know?
"That's a queer sort of fruit for my trees to be bearing!
Oh! it's *you*, sir. I trust you will get a good airing.
What is that you say? Help you? Humph! Well, now, *really*,
I should say you'd been *helping yourself* pretty freely.
I am sorry I can't stop to lend my assistance;
But the fact is e'er night I must travel some distance.
Just have patience, and maybe you'll get ripe and fall,
My dear young Miltiades Peterkin Paul."
—*John Brownjohn, in September* WIDE AWAKE.

How the Apostles Died.

1. Peter was crucified in Rome, and at his own request, with head downward.
2. Andrew was crucified by being bound to a cross by cords, on which he hung two days exhorting the people till he expired.
3. St. James the Great was beheaded by order of Herod, at Jerusalem.
4. James the Less was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned, and finally killed with a fuller's club.
5. St. Philip was bound and hanged against a pillar.
6. St Bartholomew was flayed to death by command of a barbarous king.
7. St. Matthew was killed with a halbert.
8. St. Thomas, while at prayer, was shot with a shower of arrows, and afterward run through the body with a lance.
9. St. Simon was crucified.
10. Thaddeus, or Judas, was cruelly put to death.
11. St. Matthias—The manner of his death is somewhat doubtful; one says stoned, then beheaded, another says he was crucified.
12. Judas Iscariot fell, and his bowels gushed out.
13. John died a natural death.
14. St. Paul was beheaded by order of Nero.

The fallacy of "hollow horn," or horn-al in cattle has long been exploded in the minds of those who have fully examined this subject. A lecture of Dr. Cressy, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, proves the "hollow-horn" idea to be without foundation. He says and proves that the horns of all cattle are more or less hollow according to the length of the horn, and this arrangement of nature has its uses. The professor retated a case, where he was called to see a sick cow; the local cow doctor had also been called, and they arrived at the same time. They went to the stable. Being nearly dark, there was hardly light enough to see the cow; but the cow doctor rushed in and seized her tail, and after a short examination said: "Just as I expected—a very bad case of horn all," then going forward to feel whether her horns were not cold, he found she was a "mooley," having no horns! But even this did not floor him. "Well," said he, "She would have had horn all, if she had had any horns!" The remedy for the "Chocorua plague," and for all troubles arising from deficiency of bone-making material in the food, is to feed bone meal. Wheat bran contains a good deal of the needed material; but bone meal is better.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system, purifies the blood, and thus effects a cure.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, for cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle, and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills for the cure of Liver Complaint, &c.

These pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger, as they are free from calomel, and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver, often a cause of consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion, and enables the organs to form good blood; and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained will cure every case of Consumption, if taken in time, and the use of the medicines persevered in.

DR. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. Schenck's medicines for sale by all Druggists. sept

VEGETINE.

Its medical properties are Alterative Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic. There is no disease of the human system for which the Vegetine cannot be used with perfect safety, as it does not contain any metallic or poisonous compound. It is composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs; it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it. It is safe and reliable, as the following evidence will show:—

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. Walker, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be deemed as reliable evidence. No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two year's experience with the use of Vegetine in Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:—

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 184 Transit street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square church, Boston.

A Walking Miracle.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—Though a stranger, I want to inform you what Vegetine has done for me.

Last Christmas Scrofula made its appearance in my system,—large running ulcers appearing on me, as follows: one on each of my arms; one on my thigh, which extended to the seat; one on my head, which ate into the skull bone; one on my left leg, which became so bad that two physicians came to amputate the limb, though upon consultation concluded not to do so as my whole body was full of scrofula; they deemed it advisable to cut the sore which was painful beyond description, and there was a quart of matter run from the sore.

The physicians all gave me up to die, and said they could do no more for me. Both of my legs were drawn up to my seat, and it was thought if I did get up again I would be a cripple for life.

When in this condition I saw Vegetine advertised, and commenced taking it in March, and followed on with it until I had used sixteen bottles; and this morning I am going to plough corn as a well man. All my townsmen say it is a miracle to see me round walking and working.

In conclusion I will add, when I was enduring such great suffering from that dreadful disease, Scrofula, I prayed to the Lord above to take me out of this world; but as Vegetine has restored me to the blessing of health, I desire more than ever to live, that I may be of some service to my fellow-men; and I know of no better way to aid suffering humanity than to enclose you this statement of my case, with an earnest hope that you will publish it, and it will afford me pleasure to reply to any communication which I may receive therefrom.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
WILLIAM PAYN.

Avery, Berrien Co., Mich., July 10, 1872.

Reliable Evidence.

MR. H. R. STEPHENS,

Dear Sir,—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, Vegetine, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise; for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breathe any more, and Vegetine has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine; and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the Vegetine, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. I. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut streets, Cambridge, Mass.

VEGETINE
Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

August 31-1m

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN tf

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

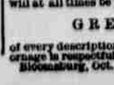
This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Oct. 12, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened



SNYDER'S TANNERY,

(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876.

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building,

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

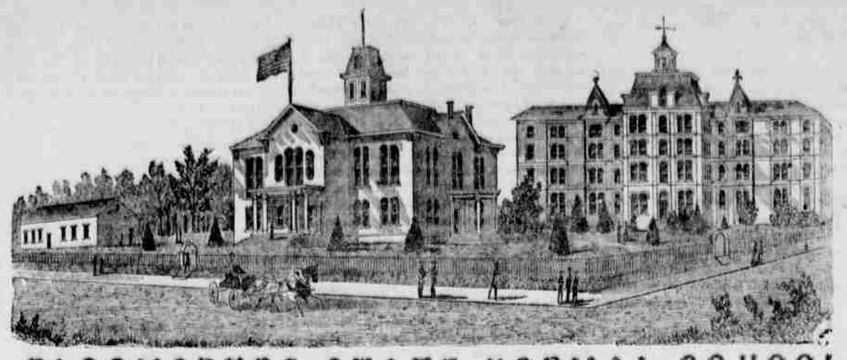
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

BLOOMSBURG, March 23, 1877



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL and students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding Degrees: Master of the Elements; master of the sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates of their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of attainments. The time to obtain it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal,
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees'
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT Proprietors;

East Street, South side of 2., & 81, Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSS PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove, the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicca rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, 77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

CHEMICAL PAINT,

and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.

Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired, is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1321, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, 77-1y

THIS SPACE IS

RESERVED FOR

David Lowenberg's

New Fall Advertisement.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,
CIGARS,
TOBACCO.
SNUFF,
CONFECTIONERY.

Spi cer of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions.

Russell's Old Stand,

RUPERT BLOCK,

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Goods delivered to all parts of the town.
April 7, '77-tf

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,

N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,

733 SANSOM ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set meter s at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.00 per barrel.
Oc. 15, '76. C. W. MILLER, Se

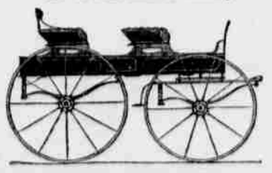
PAPER BAGS FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER,
TUNER AND REPAIRER.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,



BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 3, 1877-tf

HIGHEST AWARDS! Centennial Exhibition.

J. REYNOLDS & SON,

NORTHWEST CORNER
Thirteenth and Filbert Sts.
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENTED

Wrought-Iron Air-Tight Heaters

With Shaking and Clinker-Grinding Grates for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal

CENTENNIAL
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
FOR BITUMINOUS COAL,
Keystone
WROUGHT-IRON HEATERS,
Cooking Ranges, Low-down Grates, &c., &c.

Descriptive Circulars SENT FREE to any address.
EXAMINE BEFORE SELECTING.
April 27, '77-1y A&S

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF Glenn's Sulphur Soap, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av., N.Y.
Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS

Receive Advertisements for this paper, at their office, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Orangeville Academy.

REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.

If you want to patronize a
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW,
give us a trial.
Next term begins
MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1877.
For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
July 27, 77-1y Orangeville, Pa.

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.

WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of

PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGING.

in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

Parties having such work to do will save money calling on me.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited
WM. F. BODINE.
March 24

KINGSFORD'S
OSWEGO STARCH

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same.

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for
Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.
Aug. 3, '77-3m h c & co

PATENTS.

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-1f b & w

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK ISLER, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Elizabeth Isler, of same township, Executrix, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executrix without delay.
ELIZABETH ISLER,
July 27-6w Executrix.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
ORDERS, &C., &C.,
Neatly and promptly printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D., OF HERMON, N. Y.

"Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM R. FELLOWS, M. D., OF HILL, N. H.

"I have made use of this preparation for several years, and it has proved to be very reliable and efficacious in the treatment of severe and long standing coughs. I know of one patient, now comfortable who has taken this remedy, and who but for its use, I consider would not now be living."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM E. T. QUIMBY, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE "NEW IPSWICH (N. H.) APPLETON CADEMY.

"For more than fifteen years I have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs, colds and sore throat, to which I, in common with the rest of mankind, am subject; and it gives me pleasure to say that I consider it the very best remedy with which I am acquainted."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

FROM A. DUNKLEE, ESQ., POSTMASTER AT WEST BRATTLEBORO, VT.

"I am subject to sudden colds followed by hard coughs, for which I use the Balsam, and find it the best remedy for a cough or a sore throat that I ever was acquainted with. My family also are common in favor of it as myself. In fact we always have it in the house, and would as soon think of doing without flour as your excellent Balsam of Wild Cherry."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

FROM HON. RUFUS K. GOODENOW, OF MAINE.

I have cried Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for an exceedingly troublesome cough. The effect was all that could be desired. The dose of less than one bottle relieved me entirely. Among great varieties of medicines which I have used, I have found none equal to Wistar's. Its curative properties in cases of cough I regard as invaluable.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

FROM NATHAN PLUMMER, M. D., AUBURN, N. H.

Although averse to countenancing patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent Lung preparation—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more effectual service than anything within my knowledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to Coughs and Pulmonary Complaints."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, 86 Harrison avenue, Boston, and sold by dealers generally. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. sep

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Bernhardt, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Berner, Dr. Neumayer, Dr. Carl Abbe, Mr. Julius Duboc, Hugh Fey, M. Robin Jorquemyns, M. Spuller, Rep., M. Gindriez, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Ingraham, Thomas Hunsey, M. P. Gibernatis, Madame Villard, Dora D'Istria, Pozzoni, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Delmar, V. Botta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as steel-l contributors.

Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.

Price $1.00 a Number. $5.00 a Year (Six Numbers.)

A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., N.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,36 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,26 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 6,35 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9 2 a.m, 12,50 m. and 5,40 p. m
Passengers arrived from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN, General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK, General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876-tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1876, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail	5.30 a. m.,	arrive Elmira..... 11,50 a. m.
"		Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m
"		Rochester..... 5.15 "
"		Niagara..... 9 40 "
Renovo accommodation	11.10 a. m.	arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail	4.10 a. m.,	arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express	7.15 a. m.	arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express	2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg 4.30 a. m
"		Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail	11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
"		Washington 10.30 "
"		Baltimore 6.30 "
"		Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation	8.40 p. m.	arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m,
		arrive Baltimore 2.30 a. m
		" Washington 6.15 "
Erie Mail	12.55 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m
"		Baltimore 8.40 "
"		Washington 10.55 "

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agen
A. J. CASSATT, General Manage

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29 1876.

NORTH. p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
6 00	3 58	9 45	Scranton	8 30	2 30	6 20
5 50	3 51	9 43	Bellevue	8 48	2 35	6 30
5 55	3 49	9 38	Taylorville	9 53	2 31	6 35
5 46	3 42	9 31	Lackawanna	10 00	2 38	6 43
5 40	3 37	9 26	Pittston	10 06	2 44	6 50
5 33	3 30	9 20	West Pittston	10 11	2 52	6 55
5 27	3 27	9 15	Wyoming	10 16	2 58	7 01
5 22	3 23	9 11	Mallby	10 20	3 04	7 06
5 16	3 19	9 07	Bennett	10 23	3 07	7 11
5 15	3 17	9 06	Kingston	10 27	3 10	7 15
5 13	3 17	9 15	Kingston	10 27	3 17	7 20
5 07	3 12	8 59	Plymouth June.	10 32	3 23	7 25
5 03	3 09	8 56	Plymouth	10 35	3 27	7 40
4 58	3 04	8 51	Avondale	10 40	3 32	7 48
4 54	3 01	8 48	Nanticoke	10 44	3 37	7